

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 596.—VOL. XXI.]

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1852.

{ Two NUMBERS, 1s.
WITH LARGE PRINT, GRATIS.

THE BUDGET.

It cannot be said that any "factiousness" has been displayed towards the present Government; or that, in extraordinary circumstances of transition, and of irresistible, because necessary, change of opinion, any party or personal advantage has been taken, in or out of Parliament, of the past professions or present perplexities of any member of the Ministry. On the contrary, every disposition has been shown to give the Government a fair hearing and a fair trial, and to receive its new indications of policy, without criminal reference to its old asseverations of unchanged and unchangeable fidelity to an exploded doctrine. Yet, it must be allowed, that while factiousness was allayed, curiosity was very much excited; and that, in reference more particularly to the Budget, a degree of alarm in some quarters, of wonderment in others, and of interest in all, was excited, which has not been equalled since the memorable day when Sir Robert Peel reformed the British Tariff, and inaugurated the now triumphant policy of Free-trade. Seldom or never has a Chancellor of the Exchequer addressed the House of Commons under more favourable circumstances than those which surrounded Mr. Disraeli on the night of the 3rd instant. The friends of the Ministry, fresh from a compromise that wore the air of a triumph, looked forward to a new victory; and its opponents, though quite sure that the State conjuror could not "jump into the quart bottle" of an impossible readjustment of the national burdens, on the footing once promised, were quite prepared to applaud the Ministerial Budget, and to vote for it, if it dealt with the various and complicated items of the national revenue in a sensible, a far-seeing, a philosophic, and a statesmanlike manner.

In an exposition of unparalleled length, which occupied the Minister five hours and a half in its delivery, the Budget was

slowly and deliberately, if not painfully, evolved. That which "had loomed in the future" vaguely, and without form, was rendered visible and palpable to an attentive legislature, and submitted on the morrow to the scrutinizing eyes of a vigilant public. We shall not imitate the example of some of our contemporaries, and consider the Budget simply as the production of a Minister converted against his will, but will endeavour to weigh it solely on its own merits, without reference to the past career of the particular Minister who framed, or the colleagues who supported it.

It is impossible to read over the details of this large project without coming to the conclusion that it was devised for popularity, and with a view to the conciliation of what Mr. Disraeli very justly calls "powerful minorities." There can be no doubt that some of these minorities will be thankful for what has been attempted on their behalf. In the case of the shipowners and the mercantile marine in general, the relief offered will meet with no opposition. Mr. Disraeli deserves credit for so unreservedly adopting the policy chalked out for him by many able public writers and speakers, in the abolition of the many anomalous and vexatious imposts that impeded that particular branch of Trade and Industry. In this respect the Budget is so unexceptionable that the wonder is, not so much that Mr. Disraeli has adopted such a course, as that preceding Governments were supine and careless enough to leave him the opportunity. So in regard to the Sugar-duties, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, notwithstanding his past professions, and those of his colleague, the Colonial Secretary, has acted wisely, both in what he has avowed his determination to do, and in what he has resolved to leave undone. If any Protectionist should reproach him with doing too little, it must be remembered that Protectionists are now few, and too powerless to render their opposition of any avail; Free-traders,

on the other hand, will be well disposed to concede that the Minister has exercised a wise and just discretion.

But these two preliminary portions of the Budget happen to be the most unimportant. When the agriculturists are offered their particular boon, the weakness of the Minister, and the unsatisfactory nature of his Budget, become apparent. Refusing wisely to consider a point, which he once dwelt upon as of essential importance—the transfer of certain local burdens to the general fund—and treating the Poor-laws as if they required no special legislation on behalf of farmers, the Minister proposes to relieve agriculture—which he still asserts to be distressed, although the country is prosperous—of one-half of the Malt-tax, and one-half of the Hop-duty. If a Malt-tax be a bad thing, if it impede the growth of barley, if it injuriously affect the farmer, if it render the poor man's daily beverage dear, it is certainly a fair subject for discussion whether it should not be totally repealed. The only question in that case would be whether the revenue could afford to lose the largesum which it produces. But, if its reduction to one-half should be attended with a loss of revenue to the amount of £2,500,000, or thereabouts, without a corresponding benefit to the farmer, without any sensible diminution of price to the consumer, and with the same cost of collection as before, Parliament will have to consider whether such a remission of duty is not a most reckless sacrifice of the national resources. The same argument applies even more forcibly to the Hop-duty. Such taxes, if meddled with at all, should be abolished. No classes but monopolists and middle-men are benefited by a half-repeal.

The reduction of the Tea-duties, wise in itself, is open to a similar objection. There is no valid reason, that we are aware of, why so long a period as six years should be suffered to intervene between the present anti-commercial tax, and the prospective equitable and trade-encouraging tax of one shilling per



TRIUMPHAL ENTRY OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON III. INTO PARIS.—(SEE PAGE 514.)

pound on tea. These, however, are the two boons which the Government promises the people, as the sum total and result of the benefits to accrue from Mr. Disraeli's Budget. Beer, that may be made cheaper to the extent of one farthing per pint, if the great brewers and the licensing system will allow; and tea to be made cheaper two or three years hence, and only as cheap as it ought to be six years hence, are the boons that are to be purchased at the price of an extension of the Income and Property-tax, and the doubling of the House-tax. The country has already begun to ask itself whether the boons, if boons they shall prove, would not be purchased too dearly at such a price as this. In these particulars, short as is the period since its promulgation, the Budget has already raised a storm of unpopularity which it will be found difficult, if not impossible, to allay.

In point of theory, there can be little, if any, objection to the proposed extension of the Income and Property-tax. It is right, if there be any property and any income in Ireland, that they should pay their fair share to the imperial burdens of the State; but why should land in that country be exempt? This is a point, too, that seems to involve the national faith with the fundholder, and as such, will be duly and carefully considered. There also seems no just reason why, if the possessor of an income of £150 per annum should pay a tax, the owner of £100 per annum should not be equally liable. The only line of exemption that ought to be drawn is that line under which the tax would not be profitable to collect. But, when we find that, in addition to the extension of this tax to the large, industrious, and estimable class of people who earn incomes between £100 and £150 per annum, and who enjoy an amount of interest on realised property ranging from £50 to £150 per annum, this very same class is to be made liable to a double house-tax, it is impossible to avoid the expression of an opinion that the new Budget is unjust and impolitic. Millions of influential people, whom it is not wise to offend, would much rather pay the old price for their beer and their tea than enjoy the questionable reductions which Mr. Disraeli promises them, at the cost of so immediate and so severe a drain upon their scanty resources. In this respect the Budget appears to us to be a huge mistake. We have not left ourselves room to dwell upon some of the other points involved, such as the alleged breach of faith in taxing the fundholder while the landholder goes free, or the reduction of Income-tax, calculated to benefit farmers and the earners of precarious and perishing, as distinguished from fixed income. In the latter respect the Budget might possibly become popular; but as a whole, both for its omissions (which are many and unwise), and its commissions (which are grossly unfair to by far the most restless, powerful, and influential portion of the community—the poorer stratum of the middle classes), we conceive Mr. Disraeli's long-expected Budget to be a gigantic mistake, and a measure which will never be allowed to pass.

The signs of opposition are gathering thickly around it, both in and out of Parliament; and it is felt on all hands that the great question of our future financial policy still awaits a solution.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHULDHAM.

EDMUND WILLIAM SHULDHAM, Esq., of Dunmanway, county Cork, Lieutenant-General in the Hon. East India Company's Service, and many years Quartermaster-General at Bombay, died at Dunmanway, on the 17th ult., aged seventy-three.



The ancient family which the General represented, and of which the late Admiral, Lord Shuldham, was a junior member, held at an early period, the estates of Shuldham and Marham, in Norfolk; which were eventually conveyed by the heiress of Homphrey Shuldham to the ancestor of Sir Thomas Hare, Bart., of Stow Bardolph. The first settler in Ireland was Humphrey's grand-nephew, Edmund Shuldham, who married Mary, daughter and heir of the McCarthy Spanaugh, and thus transmitted to his descendants the representation of one of the branches of the Royal Milesian race of McCarthy, Princes of Carbery. Through his grandmother, Judith, daughter and co-heir of Beverly Usher, Esq., M.P., General Shuldham was fourth cousin to the late Duke of Wellington; his Grace having been fourth in descent from Sir William Usher, Beverly Usher's brother.

General Shuldham married Harriet, daughter of T. Russell, Esq., of Bath, and leaves three surviving children; viz. Edmund, who succeeds to the estates in the counties of Cork and Limerick; Leopold; and Harriet-Maria-Catherine, married to Lord Carbery.

D. F. HAYNES, ESQ., LATE OF LONESOME AND ASHSTEAD, SURREY.



THIS gentleman, the brother-in-law of the poet Shelley, and the personal friend of Lord Byron and Sir Walter Scott, died, deeply regretted, on the 11th ult., at Leatherhead, and was buried in the family vault at Woodcote Church. Mr. Haynes was the author of "The Romance of the Castle," and several other works. His family, one of antiquity in Scotland, suffered severely in the rebellions of that country. By Mary, his wife, daughter of the late Sir Timothy Shelley, Bart., of Castle Goring, he leaves one son, Edward Haynes Esq., of the Inland Revenue department, and two daughters—Mary, married to Henry Burnard, Esq. of Wells; and Flora Brenda, married to William Henry Emerson, Esq., of Camberworth, county Lincoln, an officer in the 10th Regiment, who was with his regiment at the battle of Sabraon.

DAME SUSANNA HOGHTON, RELICT OF SIR HENRY PHILIP HOGHTON, BART.

THE death of this venerable lady, who had passed her 90th year, occurred on the 2nd inst., at her seat, Astley-hall, county Lancaster. She was daughter and heiress of Peter Brooke, Esq., of Astley, whose great-grandfather, Richard Brooke, Esq. (second son of Sir Peter Brooke, of Mere, Cheshire), married Margaret Charnock, a considerable heiress, and acquired with her the estates of Astley, Charnock. The family of Charnock was one of the oldest in the county of Lancaster. Richard, son of Adam de Charnock, gave lands in Charnock to the Hospital of St. John, in Jerusalem—temp. Richard I.

Susanna, Lady Houghton, married first, Thomas Townley Parker, Esq., of Cuerden-hall, county Lancaster, by whom (who died High Sheriff of that county, in 1794) she had one son, Robert Townley Parker, Esq., now of Cuerden, M.P. for Preston; and two daughters—Susan, married to Francis Richard Price, Esq.; and Anne, married to John Baskevyle Glegg, Esq. She married, secondly, Sir Henry Philip Houghton, Bart., of Houghton, and by him, who died in 1835, had a son, the present Sir Henry Boid-Houghton, Bart.; and a daughter, Fanny-Elizabeth.

THE LIST OF SURVIVING WATERLOO OFFICERS was drawn up from the latest Army List, and, therefore, does not include the names of those officers who have retired from the service since the period of the battle. We shall take an early opportunity of completing this list.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Dec. 8.

This is a strange country, and a strange people. The result of the voting certainly seemed to intimate that they desired the Empire, and the establishment of Louis Napoleon at its head; we all know how dearly they love sight-seeing and splendour, and parade; and yet, let the papers say what they may, it is an unquestionable fact, that the passage of the cortege, down the Champs Elysées, brought neither crowd (comparatively speaking) nor excitement; there was abundant room to circulate on foot and on horseback; few cries were heard; and the whole thing passed almost as an affair of every-day occurrence. The weather, which was cold, grey, damp, and gloomy, may have had some little influence in keeping people away, and certainly added to the tristesse of the affair; but really the enthusiasm that could be thus easily chilled, could not have been of a very energetic nature. The best critique we have heard is from a witness of two very different ceremonies—one in England, the other in France—namely, that the proclamation of the Empire was far less magnificent than the funeral of the Duke of Wellington, and a great deal more melancholy! *Sa Majesté Imperiale*, however, seemed to be perfectly satisfied with his reception, and looked better and brighter than it is his custom to look: success is a wonderful cosmetic!

It seems to us but as yesterday that we saw Louis Napoleon in London, after his return from Ham: we also knew him well ere he was sent there, when a keen sense of the ludicrous, a certain *esprit moqueur*, though not *méchante*, rendered him sufficiently gay and amusing in private society.

A cloud of weariness, fatigue, and discouragement habitually overshadowed his brow; his toilette was, in general, *peu soignée*; few things amused or interested him, nothing long; even ambition seemed for the moment dead, or, at least, dormant in his breast, and there was, as we know, a moment, when, setting aside the dreams of greatness and power that from his boyhood he had cherished, he contemplated forming a quiet domestic home and circle in England, there to accept what fate might bring, without further striving or struggling with her decrees. Was the inspiration a happy one? He would now say, No; but time will answer the question better than the Emperor can at present.

There seems to be, at this moment, a lull in the excitement that preceded the proclamation of the Empire. A reaction was, indeed, inevitable; and the enormous quantity of money spent in public and private could not continue to flow on in the same uninterrupted profusion. There is, however, no doubt but that the winter will be a very brilliant one; principally, however, among the official and commercial worlds: much less among the highest class of private society, which, in general, continues to boulder the Empire and its representatives. Perhaps the arrival of an Empress of Royal blood may work some change in this respect. Rumour—which has for so long positively asserted the certainty of the Wasa marriage, and has even entered into so many circumstantial details concerning the event, declaring that the Emperor had shown her portrait to his family and intimate friends, as being that of his intended consort—has now got up another story, and destines the Princess for the Emperor of Austria. Some whisper that Napoleon's change of position inclines him to look for a higher alliance; while others, on the contrary, really suspect that the influence to which we last week alluded, disposes him at least to defer marriage for the present. Be that as it may, this influence continues with unabated force, and without any attempt at concealment.

At the theatres there is little that is new: we have already given an account of almost all the pieces that are being played at this moment. The Palais Royal has one of its usual amusing absurdities, depending almost wholly on the comic powers of its admirable troupe, and with them, inexpressibly ludicrous. "La Femme aux Oufs d'Or" is the title of this farce, the hero of which having run through his very small capital, by dint of the constancy of his visits to the Chaumière, Mouille, and other equally fashionable and select resorts, resolves to seek to repair his broken fortunes from the purses of two uncles, such as are never wanting in the properties of the Palais Royal. For this purpose, he informs the one, *le digne M. Fremollet*, that he has mended his ways, and taken to himself a wife, in the form of a Spanish Marquessa, *pur sang*. The uncle *Fremollet*, in high delight at the idea of being uncle-in-law to a real life Marquessa, sends wherewith to furnish the *trousseau et corbeille* of his noble niece. Wishing, however, to afford to the uncle *Blancmignon* as much pride and satisfaction as he has given to the uncle *Fremollet*, our *étudiant* informs him that he has just returned from a voyage to Gretna-green with the blonde *Lady Penelope Braybrooke*. *L'uncle Blancmignon*, no less delighted than *Fremollet*, follows his example; the coffers of M. Hector are better filled than they have been for many a day, and all goes well; until, one fine day, each of the worthy uncles takes it into his head to visit his nephew with his *brune Andalouse* and his *blonde Anglaise*. Such an honour has never entered into the calculations of our friend Hector, and all is about to be discovered, when an amiable *grisette* comes to the rescue, takes upon her the double rôle, which she carries through to the satisfaction of all parties; and Hector, in gratitude for her services, marries her at the shortest notice. Grassot and Hyacinthe are, as usual, irresistibly comical in this piece, which goes off with all the gaiety and lightness of these things, when in the hands of such actors.

We give our readers the following authentic document, written and published by a public functionary in the neighbourhood of Caen, as a specimen of the schoolmaster's influence in these parts:—

Le garde-champêtre de la commune d'A. Préviens les publicains que, tous ceux qui seront trouvés se baignant dans la rivière sans avoir obtenu leur décharge par un camille à tout endroit propices occupés par des femmes et des enfants, seront punis conformément aux lois et règlements.

Cièsinger, who is now certainly one of the first, if not the first, of French sculptors, has been appointed to execute a bust of the Emperor, for which Louis Napoleon has given the first sitting.

The Empire is accepted cordially by foreign powers. The representative of the King of Naples was the first to recognise the Government of the new Emperor. On Monday, the British Ambassador, Lord Cowley, presented his credentials.

SPAIN.

The news from Madrid of the 3d instant is of a highly-important character. The *Gazette* of that day contains the project of a new constitution, published on the sole authority of the Government. The principal features in the projected Constitution are to make the Senate a body of hereditary legislators, and to reduce the number of the Chamber of Deputies to 171. It is proposed that the country be divided in 171 districts, each of which is to elect one deputy; the electors to be 25 years of age, settled two years at least in the district, and to form one of the 150 highest ratepayers in that district. The Presidents, Vice-Presidents, and Secretaries of both Chambers are to be nominated by the Crown. The Cortes have been dissolved. Great excitement prevails. The Government has taken precautions of a military character.

THE WEST INDIA MAIL.—The *Medway* steamer, with the West Indian mails, arrived at Southampton on Thursday; but, in consequence of the yellow fever having prevailed since she left Jamaica, the vessel and cargo are, for the present, to remain in the river until orders are received from London. There were seventeen cases altogether, twelve of which were fatal. There is no case at present.

The King of Hanover has modified the conditions under which the Royal permission to marry is granted to officers of the army. The late King was particularly strict on this point.

The *Gazette* of Friday last announces the dissolution of partnership of Thomas Usman and John Hunter, schoolmasters, of Epping, Essex: the former of whom, although a schoolmaster, was unable to write his own name, substituting his mark on the deed of attestation in lieu thereof.

A great many arrests have of late been made at Naples. An infernal machine is said to have been discovered there.

The deliveries of tea in London last week were 524,491 lb., being rather less than in the preceding week.

THE LARGE PRINT

OF THE

FUNERAL OF THE LATE DUKE OF WELLINGTON IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL,

Given with the Present Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

A LITTLE month has not elapsed since the last funeral honours were paid to the Great Warrior who, "making his country his executor, left to it the rich inheritance of his memory." The solemnity of a few hours will be perpetuated in ages to come: "in every grateful panegyric pronounced upon his memory—whether from the press, in the pulpit, at the forum, or in the senate—the chief prominence has been given to his public virtue;" and it is this pre-eminence which has made the spectacle a propriety beyond the show of grief, and a fit event for commemoration by the pencil, which "speaks the tongue of every land." Such is the characteristic of the Large Picture which is this day presented to the hundreds of thousands of readers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS; to which it may be useful and interesting to append a few details explanatory of the last sad scene represented.

The Cathedral of St. Paul has been wisely chosen for the sepulchre of our heroes; and the association of glorious structures with immortal deeds was never more felicitously illustrated than in this choice: for

Majesty,
Power, glory, strength, and beauty—all are allied
In this eternal ark of worship, undelied.

Early in the arrangement for the late funeral, it was proposed to fit up the central portion of the Cathedral with draperies, but this plan was wisely overruled; for nothing could be more appropriate for the solemn grandeur of the occasion than the stupendous edifice itself, unadorned beyond the state in which it was left by its great architect; the only addition upon the present occasion being the erection of seats for the accommodation of the persons who assisted in the ceremony. The vast area beneath the dome, the octagon, as it is termed, formed by eight solid piers, was the scene of the solemnity, around which the seats rose, in amphitheatrical form, to more than half the height of the pillars of the piers, and extending to a yet greater height in the transepts, where, also, two tiers of galleries, draped with black, were erected—thus carrying rows of spectators almost to the very ceilings of the transepts.

A solemn and subdued tone of light was considered appropriate for the due effect of the funeral rites; and to obtain this a simple mode of illumination, by means of gas, was adopted; the jets following the entablature, and the lower arches which spring from it in the octagon. There were also gas jets upon the massive cornice, which, supported by elegant trusses, forms the floor of the whispering gallery. It is impossible to convey the exact effect of this lighting in the picture, where its lines are denoted by a white fringe-like appearance, but erect instead of pendent. To aid this artificial light, the windows between the pillars, in the drum of the cupola, were, with two or three exceptions, darkened. The effect of these long trails of light upon the sculptural decorations of the octagon was remarkably fine. Gilted beautifully carved keystones of the great arches, the rich capitals of the Composite pillars, and the bold trusses of the cornice supporting the whispering-gallery floor, were thus seen to advantage; whilst the upper zone of gas threw upon Thornhill's eight paintings from the life of St. Paul a greater flood of light than they had ever before received, making us the more regret their decaying condition. How glittering would have been the effect of this light upon mosaic, such as Wren proposed to have employed for lining the cupola!

The arrangement of the seats beneath the dome was in the form of a long ellipse; the galleries, as already mentioned, running high up into the transepts, and all the angles of the octagon, formed by the piers. On the south side of the picture are seated the House of Lords, presenting a sombre appearance, from their plain black coats; the Lord Chancellor occupying in the front a seat elevated two steps. Behind the House of Peers are general spectators. In the first row within the ellipse is seated the Archbishop of Canterbury among the personal friends of the late Duke of Wellington. The deputation from the University of Oxford are seated at the south-west angle of the space under the dome; and at the opposite or south-east angle are the Knights of the Bath, who, from their being in uniform, presented a brilliant appearance. Immediately in front of the organ sit part of the choir, chiefly professional singers; and on a level with the organ are the trumpets and ophicleides, whose loud funeral wail poured through the vast area with saddening intensity at certain points of the ceremony.

The entrance to the choir is hung with simple drapery; and on each side, and below the organ, are the tiers of galleries for Peersesse, forming dark groups in the picture, from their black dresses. In brilliant contrast, at the north-east angle, are the members of the *corps diplomatique*, who, in the variety of their official costumes, presented a rich assemblage of colours. The House of Commons, seated in the centre of the north side, from many of the members wearing uniform, also appeared far from sombre, the Speaker's chair, like the Lord Chancellor's in front of the Peers, was raised above the rest of the seats. Next the Commons are the Aldermen of London, in their chains and scarlet gowns, presenting a striking appearance. The deputation from the University of Cambridge occupy the north-west angle of the space. Behind these various important bodies are seated the general visitors; and, supported by massive framing, the two tiers of galleries filled with spectators, almost to the ceilings of the transepts, the immense mass of human heads having an extraordinary effect.

The foreground of the accompanying Picture shows a portion of the tiers of seats in the nave, occupied by general officers, the brilliancy of whose uniforms is set off by the sombre lining of the seats, the fronts of which are relieved by the ducal escutcheons. Below, on each side, stand the Chelsea pensioners, who walked in the procession; the intervening group in the foreground consisting of officers, heralds, messengers, and other officials of the College of Arms, military, &c., congregated at the entrance from the nave.

In the centre of the area is the body placed upon the bier, the pall being removed, and the hat and sword being placed upon the lid of the coffin. On each side are the pall-bearers, and the supporters of the banners. At the head of the body stands the chief mourner, his supporters and assistant-mourners on either side, the train-bearer behind; with the relations and friends of the deceased. On the right stands his Royal Highness Prince Albert; and immediately near him the Lord Mayor, holding the City sword of state, which his Lordship bore during the whole of the ceremony. On the opposite side of the body is the very Reverend the Dean, reading at the lectern the latter portion of the service; and at the foot of the body are the white-robed choristers, and clergy in lines converging opposite the entrance to the choir. Within the area, also, on each side, are heralds in their superb surcoats, some bearing the heraldic insignia of the deceased, besides officers with the richly-embazoned standards.

Although the monuments in the Cathedral were mostly unseen, it was scarcely possible to forget the applicability of the poet's graceful lines:—

Along the walls, where speaking marbles show
What Worthies form the hollow'd mould below;
Proud names, who once the reins of Empire held;
In Arms who triumph'd; or in Arts excell'd;
Chiefs, graced with scars, and prodigal of blood;
Stern patriots, who for sacred Freedom stood;
Just men, by whom the impartial Laws were given;
And Saints, who taught and led the way to Heaven;
Near to these chambers, where the mighty rest,
Since their foundation, came a nobler guest,
Nor far was to the towers of bliss convey'd
A fairer spirit, or more welcome shade.

"ARRIVAL OF THE CAR AT ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL."—The Large Engraving, between pp. 527 and 530 of the WELLINGTON SUPPLEMENT, published with the present Number, represents the scene within the Cathedral railing, at the moment of the arrival of the Funeral Car at the western door. The magnificence of the Car, the brilliant variety of the military uniforms, and the rich emblazonry of the banners, were here very striking; but the background was marred by the rough timber erected, which for shortness the Cathedral front; whilst the timber-work was no draped with black, as originally intended, the workmen falling, through exhaustion, to complete the work. Our Artist's Sketch for the Illustration we have just described, was taken from a window of the house, No. 1, St. Paul's Churchyard.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

FREE-TRADE.

The Earl of CLANRICARDE, on Monday, moved the following resolution:—"That this House, acknowledging the general prosperity, and deeply sensible of the evils attending frequent changes in the financial policy of the country, adheres to the commercial system recently established, and would view with regret any renewed attempt to disturb its operation or impede its further progress." And in doing so, his Lordship referred to the objections taken to his resolution. In the first place, it had been objected that any motion should be made on the subject in that House; in the next place, the original motion which he proposed, and which he now understood, only after he entered the House to-night, that a noble Lord behind him meant to move an amendment—viz., that their Lordships should accept the same resolution as had been adopted by the other House,—that motion was objected to by the noble Earl at the head of the Government. He (the Marquis of Clanricarde) then framed another resolution, to which the noble Earl also objected, and he then, for the purpose of obtaining, as he hoped, the unanimous vote of their Lordships on the subject, adopted the words prepared by the noble Earl himself, but which, under other circumstances, he should not have liked. Nevertheless, he found himself in that unfortunate position, which he believed it was not uncommon for a man to be placed in when he endeavoured to gain unanimity by concession—he found in the end that he was opposed more or less by all parties. He thought it was necessary that that House should move on the subject for two distinct reasons—first, in consequence of the circumstances in which the House was placed; and next, because it was desirable for the question itself that the House should pronounce an opinion decidedly approving of the commercial system now so happily established.

The Earl of ABERDEEN apologised for disturbing the unanimity which at one time appeared likely to prevail. He did not think it was necessary to pass a Free-trade resolution. Since 1846 the whole course of legislation had been in accordance with Free-trade. Another reason why he considered the question had better have been left was, that practically, their vote could have no effect—"I say," continued his Lordship, "this question is settled. I think it is so when I look at the result of the late elections—when I look at the unequivocal demonstration of public opinion—when I look at the recent votes of the House of Commons and the declarations of my Majesty's Ministers themselves. I think the question is not only settled, but the time is come when I may say, as one of the oldest and most intimate of the friends of the late Sir Robert Peel in this House, that I feel myself fully justified in congratulating the friends of that great Minister, in congratulating the House, and in congratulating the country, on the final and complete success of that system for which he suffered so much, and for which he sacrificed so much."

Lord BEAUMONT expressed his surprise that the noble Earl at the head of the Government had not agreed to the resolution passed in the Commons.

The Earl of DERBY was desirous, in the first place, of calling attention to what passed last week on this subject. "On Tuesday last the noble Marquis (Clanricarde) gave notice of his intention to move a resolution on the subject of the Free-trade policy of the country, without giving previous notice of the words which it was his intention to move. In the course of a short conversation I stated to him the grounds upon which I hoped that your Lordships would be spared the necessity of any conflict of opinion on this subject; and I then stated to the noble Marquis the substance of the amendment which I wished to submit to your Lordships, in order to see if it would not meet his views and that of the noble Lords who act with him." The noble Earl then entered into a lengthened review of the position of parties as Free-trade progressed, and his own views on that subject; alluded to his protest against the third reading of the act for repealing the Corn-laws; and referred to what had been said against the late Sir Robert Peel:—"From 1846 to the present I will defy the warmest friends of the late Sir Robert Peel to point out a single expression of mine, either in writing or speaking, derogatory to the character or affecting the integrity of the motives of that statesman. And the only serious misunderstanding which I ever had with my noble and much-lamented friend, the late Lord George Bentinck—a misunderstanding, I am glad to say, which was thoroughly removed before his untimely death—was upon a full and frank expression of my opinion that nothing could be more unfitting or more impolitic than to load with the terms of vituperation those from whom we had been compelled conscientiously to differ." His Lordship concluded by entreating their Lordships not to go back to useless and ceaseless arguments about the past; and, above all, not so far to depart from the established practice of this House, as to sanction the adoption of an amendment which could be looked upon only as a surprise to the party supporting the Government.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said, he certainly felt himself precluded from voting for the amendment, whatever were its merits, by what had taken place the other night in their Lordships' House with respect to the present motion.

After a few words from the Earl of Radnor, the Earl of Harrowby (in the course of which his Lordship suggested that the preamble of the motion should be omitted), and Lord Strangford,

The Duke of NEWCASTLE said he thought that they would be acting more wisely and prudently, as regarded their own credit and the object they all professed to have at heart, if they confined themselves to the practical part of the resolution, omitting all the preamble.

The resolution, as altered by the Earl of Harrowby, was then agreed to, in the following terms:—

"That this House adheres to the commercial system recently established, and would view with regret any renewed attempt to disturb its operation, or impede its future course."

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE desired that it should be entered on the journals that the resolution was passed *nem. dis.* ("Hear," and laughter).

UNIVERSITY REFORM.—Lord LYNCHURST, on Tuesday, drew the attention of their Lordships to the report of the Commission of Inquiry into the University of Cambridge. The noble and learned Lord read several passages from the report of the Commissioners, which went to show the desire of the authorities of the University to improve the method of education pursued there, and to enlarge the circle of its operations.

The Oaths in Chancery Bill, and the Bank-notes Bill, passed through committee in the House of Lords on Tuesday; and on Thursday was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE INCOME-TAX.

Mr. GLADSTONE, on Monday, with reference to the late financial statement, suggested that it was impossible to form a satisfactory judgment upon the House-tax until it was known what was to be done with the Income-tax; that the House was bound to consider the question of the continuance of the House-tax before any minor questions were dealt with, especially as the Income-tax was to be reconstructed. Mr. Disraeli, he observed, proposed to make three great changes in that tax—to extend it to Ireland, to remove exemptions, and to vary the rate of the tax. He could tell him that a formidable question of principle would be opened in respect to those changes, which would raise a strenuous opposition on the part of those who considered that they involved a breach of national faith with the public creditor.

After a few remarks by Mr. Hume, The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER thought it was inexpedient to discuss incidentally the principle of the Government plan, which they thought involved no breach of public faith, but was founded upon principles of justice. At the proper time he would be prepared to vindicate the course they had taken; they were only anxious to obtain the general verdict of the House upon their whole financial scheme.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL thought it was highly expedient to decide the questions of the House-tax and the Income-tax before any remission of taxes was resolved upon.

Mr. GOULSTON maintained, with Mr. Gladstone, that the proposed modifications of the Income-tax would be a violation of the contract with the public creditor.

The discussion was continued for some time, chiefly with reference to the course of proceeding.

DEFENCES OF THE COUNTRY.

On Monday, on the question being put, that the House go into Committee of Supply, Mr. HUME deprecated any vote being taken till the Government had told them what they were going to do with the men, and why they were not disposed to resort to that administrative reform of which the Chancellor of the Exchequer spoke the other night.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER having expressed his hope that the House would do nothing of the kind.

Mr. STAFFORD said, he hoped he should not be expected to encumber the subject; he had to bring before the committee with any further remarks in reference to administrative reform. There were two votes: the one was for seamen and marines, and the other was for steam machinery. He (Mr. Stafford) was willing to own that the sum granted for steam machinery had been an enormous amount. First, a Channel fleet had to be established, and, secondly, a screw fleet; and the committee would look to the future, unless they wished the British navy to be behindhand in comparison with others. What the Government proposed was, that 6500 additional men should be employed in the sea service for four calendar months—namely, 5000 seamen and 1500 marines.

To diminish the expense as much as possible, it was assumed that only 2500 men would be raised for the first two months. Though it was impossible to pronounce that one ship more or less should be stationed at a particular port, or to suppose that a ship should anchor perpetually at one particular port, it would be necessary that the fleet intended to be raised should be exercising itself up and down Channel; and what was proposed was, that at the North there should be three frigates and five steamers; at Plymouth, four sail of the line and six large steamers; and, at Portsmouth, five sail of the line, two frigates, and six large steamers, which, taking into account the exposed nature of the coast, and other considerations, which the loyalty of the country would suggest, would not, he believed, be thought too much. The Government felt that the time had come when, with the most pacific intentions, it was absolutely necessary to place the Channel defences in a new condition.

After remarks from Mr. Hume against, and Lord John Russell, Sir G. Pechell, Captain Scobell, Sir F. Baring, and Messrs. Corry, and W. Williams, in favour of the vote, it was agreed to, as were also the following votes:—£100,000 to defray

the necessary expenses of steam machinery; £73,971, for the wages of the additional seamen and marines; £1200 for medicine, and £37,929 for victualling the additional seamen and marines.

Col. DUNNE said, he had to propose to the committee an augmentation of 2000 men for the Artillery service, and of 1000 horses. For these additional men, up to the 31st of March, 1853, the estimate which he had to submit was £22,658, including also £8000 for iron guns of a larger calibre. The vote was agreed to, as were those of £5313 for forage for 1000 horses; £2700 for additional labour in making up ammunition; and £14,000 for iron ordnance and projectiles.

INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITIES AND ART-MANUFACTURE.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in moving a vote of £150,000 towards the purchase of land for a national gallery and museum connected with science and the arts, in aid of the fund in the hands of the Royal Commissioners of the Great Exhibition, observed, that the time had now come when more attention must be paid to the industrial education of the people of this country, and to bringing the influence of science and the arts to bear upon their instruction. At the Great Exhibition it had been found that there was a superiority in the style of foreign competitors over that of our own manufacturers who had the command of the raw materials. The Royal Commissioners had found themselves in the possession of a surplus of not less than £150,000, and they had considered that an opportunity had offered of remedying the want of space which cramped all our national institutions; they had expended their surplus in the purchase of land, and had applied to the Government to recommend to Parliament to contribute a sum equal to that which they had expended. The site would allow space enough to form a complete industrial school, combining repositories of raw materials, machinery, and manufactures, with a national gallery of arts, and to assemble all the scientific and literary societies in the metropolis on one spot. The vote was a joint contribution, and he believed that the appeal he made to the House was a legitimate one.

Lord SEYMOUR said, the House was entering upon a very large scheme, which required great consideration. He had no objection to the scheme if properly carried out; but he desired to know in whom the property was to be vested.

Lord J. RUSSELL approved of the motion, and could not but believe that this was the commencement of a very great improvement.

Mr. HUME objected to a vote of public money until he knew in whose hands it was to be placed.

After some observations from Mr. Drummond, Mr. Ewart, Mr. Berkeley, and Mr. Spooner, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, the present question was, whether the House would contribute an equal sum to that applied by the Royal Commissioners to the purchase of land, which grant would be under the control of a Minister of the Crown. When the purchase was completed, whatever buildings were to be erected upon the land would be brought under the consideration of the House. The whole of the purchase would belong to the nation, which would, for £150,000, obtain property worth £300,000.

The vote was ultimately agreed to.

THE TENANTS COMPENSATION (IRELAND) BILL.

On Tuesday, on the second reading of this measure, Mr. Serjeant SHEE drew a picture of Irish distress, which he compared with English prosperity, and for which he sought to find a cause. It had been ascribed to Celtic blood; but the French, the Scotch, the English, and even the Americans, had Celtic blood. Some said it was religion; but most of the countries of Europe professed the same faith. Everybody agreed that the Irish wanted employment and habits of industry. But before they could enjoy those advantages they must have a motive for exertion, which did not exist at present. The Irish labourer was alone in the world. If he was industrious and prudent, nobody but his landlord was the gainer; if he was lazy and intemperate, it was at his landlord's expense. The disease which he asked the House to remedy was the result of an exceptional law, an exceptional custom in Ireland, that had no existence in this country. After going minutely into the various grievances under which the class in question had so long laboured, and to which he traced the generally unsettled and occasionally disturbed condition of the country, he came at last to the measure which Government proposed for their relief. In conclusion, the hon. and learned gentleman stated that his object was to obtain a good bill for Ireland this session; and for this purpose he would allow his own measure to go before a select committee with that of the Government.

Mr. R. MOORE opposed the mode in which Mr. Serjeant Shee proposed to remedy the grievances under which the agricultural tenantry of Ireland were supposed to labour; and denied particularly that the tenant right of Ulster, to which the hon. and learned gentleman had frequently alluded in terms of approval, could be adopted as a system.

Mr. J. BALL supported the views of Mr. Serjeant Shee.

Mr. BROTHERTON moved that the debate be adjourned; upon which motion several hon. gentlemen attempted to speak, and considerable confusion ensued, caused by adverse appeals to order.

Mr. MAHON, by dint of some perseverance, was at length partially heard. It was the first time that he had ever spoken in the House, and he was somewhat surprised that at that early hour (twelve o'clock) an attempt should be made to adjourn. He volunteered to inform them what was the real question at issue, and proceeded to do so amidst frequent signs of impatience. He recommended that the proposal of Mr. Serjeant Shee should be adopted, and the two bills referred to a select committee.

After a few words from Mr. LUCAS, The House divided on the motion for the adjournment of the debate, which was carried by 92 to 57.

Mr. WALPOLE stated that, in order to facilitate the settling of the question, he would agree to Mr. Serjeant Shee's bill going to the select committee with the measure of the Government.

A somewhat personal conversation arose in consequence of Mr. Keogh accusing Mr. Napier of having adopted the substance of his bills from a pamphlet written by Mr. Tighe Hamilton. Mr. Napier repudiated the charge "on the honour of a gentleman."

Mr. WHITEHEAD, in reply to Mr. Osborne, indignantly denied that any bills had been left by the late Government in pigeon-holes at Dublin Castle, from which it was possible that the present Government could have adopted their measure. The bills had been prepared in a perfectly legitimate manner.

Several gentlemen attempted to speak, and some confusion ensued, which was partially quieted through the interference of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The bills were then read a second time, and referred to the select committee.

THE FRENCH EMPIRE.—On Monday, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER informed the House that her Majesty's Government had received information of a change in the form of the Government of France, and that an Emperor had been proclaimed under the title of "Napoleon III.," and her Majesty's Ministers, acting upon the principle of recognising every *de facto* Government, had advised her Majesty to recognise the new form of Government in France. At the same time it had been announced to her Majesty's Government in a friendly and unofficial manner, and formally and officially, that, in accepting the title of "Napoleon III.," the Emperor of the French did not in any way wish to assert an hereditary claim; on the contrary, that his only claim was his having been elected by the people of France; and he voluntarily declared that he entirely accepted all the acts of the Governments that had taken place from 1814.

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.—In answer to a question from Sir R. INGLIS, on Monday, Lord J. MANNERS said, he had been in communication with the engineer attending to the bridge to know what the state of it was, and the engineer had informed him that the bridge was almost daily watched, and that, although some of the piles required to be renewed, and were now being so renewed, yet there was no immediate cause for alarm, any more than there was in March last. He had also to state that it was the intention of the Government, as soon as the forms of the House would allow, to introduce a bill for the purpose of erecting a new bridge on the site of the present one, but the Government had not yet decided whether the designs should be open to competition, or whether one of those already sent in would be selected.

THE FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—On Monday, Mr. HAMILTON moved for a vote of £80,000 to defray the expenses of the Duke of Wellington's funeral, which was not agreed to until after a sharp debate.

DUTY ON NEWSPAPERS.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, on Monday, obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to the stamp duties upon newspapers, the object of which was, he said, to give such a definition of a newspaper as would exclude from the operation of the law Dickens's "Household Narrative," and other publications which were not published at intervals of less than twenty-six days.

RAILWAY AMALGAMATION.—Mr. HENLEY, in moving for the appointment of a select committee to consider the principle of amalgamation, as applied to railway and canal bills, detailed the subjects which would fall under the consideration of the committee, and the powers they would have; observing that, in providing for the control and regulation of railways, they should not be carried so far as to relieve railway bodies from responsibility for their own acts.—The motion, after some remarks by Mr. Locke, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Laing, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Cowan, General Anson, and other members, was agreed to.

On Tuesday the Tenant Compensation (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.

LITERARY AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTIONS.—On Tuesday, Mr. TURNELL obtained a select committee to inquire into the expediency of distributing, gratis, under certain regulations, a selection from the reports and returns printed by order of the House of Commons, amongst the literary and scientific institutions, and mechanics' institutes, throughout the United Kingdom.

THE SCREW STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.—On Tuesday Mr. W. BROWN moved for copies of all applications made by the London, Liverpool, and North American Screw Steam-ship Company to the Board of Trade for a charter; and of all correspondence between the said company and Board of Trade on the subject thereof; and of all letters, memorials, and other communications received by the Board of Trade from other persons, companies, and associations relating to such application. A long discussion ensued, in which most of the speakers deprecated the establishment of a chartered company as an invasion of unrestricted competition, and the motion was withdrawn.

COUNTY FINANCIAL BOARDS.—Mr. GIBSON, on Tuesday, obtained leave to bring in a bill to establish County Financial Boards, for the assessing county rates, and for the administration of county expenditure in England and Wales.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS BILL.—On Wednesday Sir DE LACY EVANS moved the second reading of the Parliamentary Electors Bill; but, on a division, the numbers were—For, 67; against, 103; majority, 36.

SUGAR DUTIES.—On Thursday Mr. WILSON, pursuant to notice, called the

attention of the House to the effects of the Sugar Acts of 1846 and 1848 upon the British sugar colonies, and upon the sugar trade of the United Kingdom, with the view of showing that the legislation for the colonies since the year 1846 had not been harsh and unjust, as stated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his financial statement.—Sir JOHN PAKINGTON justified the statement complained of, and quoted returns to show that, from the passing of the Act of 1846, there was an enormous stimulus given to the Slave-trade in the Brazils and Cuba, the importation of slaves having increased to an immense amount up to 1850. In 1851 and 1852 there was no doubt a great falling off in the importation of slaves to the Brazils, but that he attributed to the extraordinary glut of slaves in the preceding years, which occasioned considerable alarm amongst the planters in that quarter. He also contended that the effect of the Act of 1846 was to injure most seriously their West Indian interests, and to occasion the greatest misery and discontent in those colonies. He had no hesitation in saying that in the spring of the year he was prepared to appeal to Parliament on behalf of the West Indian interests; but, owing to the change of Government, and seeing the great improvement which had since taken place both in the consumption of British Colonial sugar and its price in the British market he was not, he would frankly state, prepared to ask Parliament for the re-imposition of differential duties in favour of the West Indian interests; but he must say he was not sanguine of the continuance of the present state of affairs. In conclusion, the right hon. Baronet referred to the wretched state of Jamaica, and said it was the intention of the Government to send out a Commission there, to inquire into the state of the colony, and to report what changes they might consider necessary for its restoration to a condition of prosperity—a result which he did not despair the colony would yet achieve.—After a few words from Mr. Ewart, Mr. HUME expressed his satisfaction at hearing it was the intention of the Government to send out a commission to Jamaica, but hoped it would be also sent to the other West India Islands.—Lord STANLEY said, it was impossible in a free country like this to lay down a commercial or financial system of policy which should be unaltered through all time. He contended that it would be most unwise to restore the differential duties, and he sincerely hoped that that was the last time they would ever have to discuss that question in the House of Commons.—Some formal papers, moved for by Mr. Wilson, were then ordered, and the matter dropped.

THE COURT.

OSBORNE.

The hospitalities of the Court during the past week have been confined to the Prince of Leiningen and the Princes of the Belgian Royal family, who arrived on a visit to the Queen on Saturday.

On Sunday, her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with the youthful members of the Royal family and his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen attended divine service, at Osborne. The ladies and gentlemen of the Court were in attendance.

On Monday his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Brabant and the Count of Flanders, and his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, crossed over to Portsmouth in the Royal steam-yacht *Fairy*, attended by the Hon. Colonel Grey, Colonel Bouvier, and Lieutenant-Colonel de Moerkerke. The Royal party landed at the dockyard, where they were received by Admiral Sir Thomas Briggs, Major-General Simpson, commanding the district; and Captain Henderson, C.B.; and walked to the steam basin to inspect the *Wellington*, three-decker, now fitting out; and from thence went to the docks where the *Marborough* and other ships of war are building. They afterwards proceeded on board the *Excellent*, gunnery-ship, to witness the exercise of the great guns. From the *Excellent* their Royal Highnesses went on board the *Blenheim*, steam block-ship, and minutely inspected her armament and machinery; and, after a similar visit to the *Neptune*, 120, the Royal party re-embarked in the *Fairy*, and returned to Osborne. Mr. Van de Weyer arrived from London on Monday, on a visit to her Majesty.

The Belgian Princes and the Princess Charlotte, with their suite, left Osborne on Tuesday afternoon, and passing the night at Buckingham Palace, took their departure for Brussels on Wednesday morning.

On Thursday his Excellency the French Ambassador and the Countess Walewska, accompanied by the Earl of Malmesbury, arrived on a visit to the Queen. Count Walewska afterwards had an audience of the Queen, to deliver his credentials as Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Emperor of the French.

His Excellency the French Ambassador and the Countess Walewska gave a grand dinner, on Thursday last, at their residence in Grosvenor-square, to the *personnel* of the Embassy, the Consul-General of the French Empire, and several distinguished French gentlemen resident in London. The health of the Emperor was drunk with great enthusiasm after the banquet.

The Duke and Duchess of Wellington are not expected to remove from their present residence in Upper Belgrave-street to Apsley House until after Christmas.

The Duke of Hamilton arrived in St. James's-place on Monday evening, from Paris, and last evening left town for Hamilton Palace, where the Duchess and family are staying.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry left town on Thursday, for Wynyard Park, where they will pass the Christmas holidays. A distinguished party are invited to be present at the christening of the infant son and heir of Viscount and Viscountess Seaham, which will take place early in January.

The Earl and Lady Constance Grosvenor have left town on a continental tour, chiefly, we regret to learn, on account of the delicate health of the young Earl.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

THE DERBY ELECTION COMMITTEE.—The committee appointed by the House of Commons, to consider the allegations contained in the petition of William Brown and others, with respect to the conduct of Major Beresford in the late Derby election, commenced on Monday. The committee was composed of Mr. Goulburn (chairman), Lord Barrington, Lord Harry Vane, Mr. Deedes, and Mr. William Molesworth. Upon the press and the public being admitted the chairman said the committee had come to the resolution that no person should be allowed to remain in the room but the counsel and agents. The counsel for the petitioners were Mr. Serjeant Kinglake and Mr. Edwin James, Q.C.; and for Major Beresford, Mr. Whately, Q.C., and Mr. Montague Smith. However, the proceedings appeared in some of the papers. On Wednesday the Right Hon. Major Beresford was examined at considerable length upon the allegations contained in the petition. The hon. gentleman entered into a long statement as to the origin of his connection with Frail, who it appears was an agent at £300 per annum, for the purpose of managing elections and registrations for his (Major Beresford's) party. The hon. gentleman denounced the allegations contained in the petition, and the whole affair, as a conspiracy concocted at Derby against himself; and stated that Morgan had been sent to Derby for innocent purposes, and that the money found upon Morgan had been properly put into his hands.—Mr. G. Cox was the only other witness examined, and he deposed to having originally applied to Major Beresford to send some "safe man" down, as he said, so as to have a sort of watch for the prevention of kidnapping and personation on the other side. At the conclusion of this evidence, an application was made by counsel for the petitioners to recall Flewker, Mr. E. F. Cox, and Mr. Moss, who were accordingly recalled, and denied in explicit terms the existence of any spirit of conspiracy at Derby, with the view of fixing any charge of bribery either on Major Beresford or on any other person; and further stated that the object of the petition was for the purpose only of detecting and exposing the wholesale commission of bribery which, he alleged, had prevailed at the late election for Derby.

PETERBOROUGH ELECTION.—This election terminated on Saturday in the defeat of Mr. Cornwall Lewis; Mr. Whalley having a majority of 15. The numbers being—Whalley, 212; Lewis, 197.

The LISBURN ELECTION commenced on Wednesday, when Mr. Roger Johnson Smyth, and Mr. Inglis, the Lord Advocate of Scotland, were put in nomination. The principles of both candidates are Conservative, but Mr. Smyth was nevertheless the popular man.

MERTHYR TYDVIL ELECTION.—Mr. James, the Chancery barrister, has retired from the field in favour of Mr. H. A. Bruce, of Dyffryn.

"THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."—At the Loudwater paper-mills, near Watford, Herts, where a portion of the paper for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is manufactured, the machine-men used most extraordinary exertions to meet the unusual demand for paper. They worked night and day for three weeks, only resting on the Sunday. They made 920 reams of paper; weight, thirty-nine tons. During the first week they worked 144 hours without taking their clothes off; and, during the second and third weeks, 134 hours. It is seldom that workmen have occasion to employ such energies; and, perhaps, still more seldom that such extra work is so cheerfully and satisfactorily performed.

SUDDEN ILLNESS OF A CLERGYMAN.—Dr. Stebbing, during divine service at St. James's Chapel, Hampstead-road, was seized with a fainting fit in the desk.

WILLS.—THE WILL OF THE LATE J. C. NEILD, Esq.—Although we recently announced that probate of this will, bequeathing the bulk of the testator's immense real and personal estate to her Majesty, had been granted to the executors upon the withdrawing of the caveat, that had been entered against it by the next of kin to the deceased, we are now informed that it is expected that the probate will be called in, and the will contested, on its merits, in the Prerogative Court.—The late Earl of Shrewsbury's estate has been valued for probate duty at £100,000; and that of the late Sir Josiah John Guest, Bart., at £500,000.

A detailed engraving of a three-masted sailing ship navigating through a narrow channel between icebergs and ice cliffs. The ship is positioned in the center-right, with its sails partially set. To the left is a large, jagged iceberg. To the right is a steep, rocky cliff with a large, rounded ice formation at its base. The water is dark and choppy, and the sky is filled with horizontal cloud bands.

An engraving of a three-masted sailing ship, the shipwrecked vessel, stuck in a field of ice floes. The ship is tilted, and its sails are partially set. A small figure of a person is visible on the ice in the foreground. The sky is dark and cloudy. A red circular stamp is visible in the bottom left corner.

PERILO'S POSITION OF "THE ISABEL" IN THE ICE OFF TALBOT INLET.



THE SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

been murdered, and on which he said their bones would be found buried in a cairn. He (Capt. Inglefield) accordingly landed, and closely examined the place, but no traces of anything European could be found, except a piece of a handkerchief, a piece of rope, a piece of iron hoop, and a nail on which the Queen's arms had been impressed; and these articles had no doubt been left by her Majesty's ship *North Star*, which had wintered near to this spot. He (the gallant Captain) found an ugly cairn upwards of six feet high, and covered with very heavy stones. His desire to view the contents was much whetted by the fact that on removing the upper stones a quantity of bones were found. The cairn was soon levelled to the base, and the earth dug out to a foot depth through the frozen soil, but great was his satisfaction at finding, upon the authority of their naturalists, that the bones were those of the whale, the walrus, and of different fishes; and that there was nothing like those of any human being. He was consequently satisfied beyond all doubt that there was no truth whatever in the statement of that reprobate Adam Beck, and that no such fate as he had related had befallen their missing countrymen. On the shores of Whale Sound he found a number of natives, who, on seeing the crew, indulged in immoderate

receiving others in return for England, sailed the same day with a view to commence a more detailed examination of the western shores of Baffin's Bay than former navigators had been able to bestow on that coast. Again he was unsuccessful in finding any traces of the missing expedition on these shores, which he explored as far south as the River Clyde, where the ice fixed to the land, and stretching nearly across Baffin's Bay, had carried him over to the eastern shore in the neighbourhood of Disco Island, where he encountered a succession of gales the most violent he ever witnessed, and which rendered the vast icebergs that surrounded the coasts doubly dangerous. After several fruitless efforts to get into Northumberland Inlet (where the commander intended to winter) he was, at the earnest representations of his ice-masters, forced to relinquish the attempt, and bore up for England on the 14th of October, arriving at Peterhead exactly four months from the day he sailed. Captain Inglefield then made some observations upon the search for the missing vessels, and gave it as his opinion that the Government expedition was undoubtedly on the right track. Reviewing his geographic discoveries, and taking into consideration the strong current which he found setting from the southward into the Polar Basin and through Murchison's Strait, he could not but feel sure that he had discovered and entered the Polar Basin, and that possibly the Strait and Smith Sound were both entrances into that basin. The formation of the land, and other circumstances to which he briefly alluded, induced him to believe that Baffin's Bay could no longer be considered as a mere bay, but rather as an arm of communication, and that the Polar Sea might be said to commence from Lancaster Sound on the westward, and from Whale Sound on the eastward. With respect to the animal life which existed in the parts that he had visited, he drew particular attention to the fact that the species of *Mollusca*—viz., the *Clio borealis* and the *Sagitta*, two of that class upon which the whale principally feed—were found by the surgeon of his expedition, Dr. Sutherland, to be more numerous and larger in Whale Sound than in any other locality he had visited; and that the sea birds *Mollia* (*Fulmar* Petser) and loons (*Uria* Trolle), were abundant. Captain Inglefield stated that, upon one occasion, he sailed through positive shoals of birds, and that as far as the eye could reach the surface of the water was covered with these creatures, and that they appeared to be so completely gorged as to be apparently unwilling to move as his ship ploughed her way among them. It was evident, therefore, that plentiful supplies of food might be within Franklin's reach. Captain Inglefield's paper was loudly applauded; and Sir R. Murchison proceeded to pass a warm eulogy, not only upon the energy, ability, and seaman-like qualities of the gallant captain, but upon the value of the results to which his expedition had led. Mr. Peterman and Captain Penny briefly combatted the theory of Captain Inglefield as to the communication of Baffin's Bay with the Polar Basin, upon arguments based upon the currents of those seas. Captain Inglefield defended his hypothesis. He rested his view of Adam Beck's story upon the almost entire absence of wood, and upon the careful manner in which a bit of iron, evidently intended for a needle, had been found wrapped up in a tent at Ominack, which was admitted to be, at all events, near the



ESQUIMAUX LADIES OF THE HUNDE ISLANDS, SOUTH OF DISCO.

scene of the supposed murder of Sir John Franklin and his crew. Had that catastrophe really taken place, it was impossible but that more iron and wood would have been found. The Duke of Argyll inquired if the natives spoke of any communication between Baffin's Bay and the Arctic Sea? Captain Inglefield replied that they had been unable to procure an interpreter, there being an indisposition on the part of the Danish Government to permit them to go. They had made, however, all the inquiries they could, but the natives did not speak of any such communication. The gallant captain, in conclusion, trusted that he should not be compelled to part with the *Isabel*; but that he should again be able to offer his services to the public and to Lady Franklin; for he still thought that Sir John was to be found (loud cheers). He was most anxious to attempt the track described by Mr. Peterman. Captain Inglefield has kindly placed at our disposal the Sketches made during his exploration; whence the following are engraved:— The first View shows the *Isabel* (Captain Inglefield's yacht) entering



ESQUIMAUX OF LIVELEY.—SOPHIE BROBERG.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

daughter, and expressed the utmost astonishment at their clothing. They had evidently never seen Europeans before, but they soon became friendly, and many of the small articles that lay on the table were purchased of them; the most singular of these, perhaps, was a vessel called a pot stone, which they used to melt their blubber. These vessels were hollowed out of solid stones by means of a harder kind of stone, and the formation of one was a work requiring immense time and labour. Notwithstanding that Captain Inglefield left England three months later than the expedition of last year, he succeeded in reaching a considerably higher latitude than had been attained by Ross and Parry in their voyage of 1818; and he had explored and laid down 600 miles of new coast line; determining, also, that the entrance into Whale Sound was a great strait passing into the Arctic Basin, and thus apparently defining Greenland as an island. At the entrance of this strait he had discovered a cluster of islands, which he had rapidly surveyed, and laid down upon his chart. To this strait he had given the name of Murchison's Strait, and the principal island he had called Northumberland Island. Leaving this sound, as it had hitherto been termed, he sailed northward in the direction of Smith Sound, and there found a great extent of sea stretching far before him. On the 27th of August, at two p.m., he attained the latitude of 78 deg. 35 min. (nearly 120 miles farther north than any former voyagers). He was then in a great sea, the entrance of which was thirty-five miles across, only partially encumbered with ice, and which, upon the eastern shore, seemed perfectly navigable. He had thus entered the great Polar Basin, and he believed that he would have pushed through in the direction of Behring's Strait had not a gale arisen which fairly blew him out of it, and defied his utmost efforts; for the small high-pressure engine with which the *Isabel* was fitted was only equal to pushing the vessel in calms or light winds. After some hours of great exertion he was providentially released from the ice which had surrounded him, and then, closely examining the western shore, he entered Jones Sound on the 30th of August. Here he penetrated to long. 84, and found at this point that the coast suddenly trended away to the north-west, whilst the southern shore continued westerly as far as the eye could reach, but no land could be distinguished at the bottom of the sound, or could any trace of the missing expedition be discovered. On the 1st of September he sailed from Jones Sound with the intention of communicating with the squadron of Sir Edward Belcher. He reached Beechey Island on the 7th of September; and, after depositing his letter bags, and



FISKERØ, A DANISH SETTLEMENT, IN THE SOUTH OF GREENLAND, WITH "THE ISABEL" AT ANCHOR.

the Polar Basin through Smith's Sound, in the head of Baffin's Bay. Time, one o'clock in the morning.

The view of the ship in the ice represents the perilous position of the *Isabel* on the 29th of August, off Talbot Inlet. Time, four A.M.

The landscape shows Fisker's, a Danish settlement in the south of Greenland, with the *Isabel* at anchor.

The portraits of the Equimaux women were made at the Hunde Islands, to the southward of Di Co. These ladies are drawn in the costume they wore at a native dance, at which they were Captains Ingfield's partners. The entertainment was in honour of the birthday of the King of Denmark.

By the above patriotic humane act of setting out an expedition in search of Franklin, and thus entailing upon himself great pecuniary sacrifices, Captain Ingfield has added very considerably to his other claims for promotion; and we hope shortly to be able to congratulate him and the profession upon the attainment of the reward which his excellent services have so richly merited.

Commander Ingfield is the eldest son of the late Rear-Admiral Ingfield, C.B., who died Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies; served as Acting Commander of the *Comus* at Obligado, on the Parana, for which service he and his First Lieutenant were promoted; he commanded the *Racer* for two or three years, and subsequently brought home the *Meance*, the largest line-of-battle ship built in the East Indies.

SIR EDWARD BELCHER'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Private letters have just been received from some of the officers of Sir Edward Belcher's squadron. Although of an earlier date than the last despatches published—which announced that Sir Edward Belcher had proceeded, with Commander Sherard Osbourne, of the *Pioneer*, up the Wellington Channel in clear open water, the following extracts will, nevertheless, be read with interest:—

Assistance, June 6, 1852.—Lively Harbour, Disco.

We arrived in safety at Stromness on Sunday, April 25, in company with the squadron; and again proceeded on Wednesday, 28th. At two P.M. the steamers took us in tow.

May 8. Parted company with the steamers.

May 26. After variable and contrary winds, we have at last crossed the Arctic Circle, and may now consider ourselves fairly on our noble mission.

May 29. Anchored in the Whale Fish Islands—a miserable rocky place, inhabited by a Dane and a few squalid "Huskies." If a Dane marries, or lives with an Equimaux, after a certain period he is forbidden by the Danish law to return to his country. So here, as well as at Lively, the unfortunate creatures are cut for life; but they appear perfectly naturalised—live and dress quite the same as the natives.

Saturday.—Got under way, and proceeded over to Lively. Arrived there on Sunday, June 6. We had the governor to dine with us, and saluted the gentleman with three guns; but he spoke little or no English. However, we managed to get a few skins from him, and also twelve dogs. The settlement consists of seven or eight very good wooden houses, and two stores. The natives are a breed between the Husky and Dane, and some of the women rather good looking. We gave them a sort of dance, which they enjoyed exceedingly. They were perfectly *au fait* in the polka, waltz, and jig; and also sang several English songs, and wound up with "Hearts of Oak" and "God save the Queen!" They wear seal-skin and deer-dresses, which consist of a jumper with a hood, pair of short trousers, stockings up to the trousers, and boots—all seal-skin, tastefully ornamented with dogs' fur. They wear their hair drawn tight up from the forehead and back, something *à la Cleopatra* tied with a ribbon. It is then stuck up for about three inches, and finally terminates in a large knot. I enclose a hurried sketch I took of one of them, and got her to write her name underneath. We got under way again on Thursday, and attempted to get through the Waigat Straits, having been informed by the governor that they were passable; but, after proceeding some distance, found them blocked up with ice; so obliged to go round the island. We landed on the island (Disco), where we were informed coal was to be procured, but found it very poor stuff.

Through the kindness of Mr. Barrow, we have been enabled to engrave the above portrait-sketch upon the preceding page.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, December 12.—Third Sunday in Advent. Cromwell declared Protector, 1653.
MONDAY, 13.—St. Lucy. Dr. Johnson died, 1784.
TUESDAY, 14.—Washington died, 1799. Isaac Walton died, 1683.
WEDNESDAY, 15.—Ember Week. Earl Stanhope died, 1816.
THURSDAY, 16.—Cambridge Term ends.
FRIDAY, 17.—Oxford Term ends. Guy, founder of the Hospital, died, 1724.
SATURDAY, 18.—General Bolivar died, 1830.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 13, 1852.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 25	2 52	3 10	3 33	3 49	4 10	4 40
5 5	5 25	5 40	6 0	6 20	6 40	7 10
8 15	8 40	8 55	9 15	9 35	9 55	10 25
11 40	12 10	12 25	12 45	1 10	1 35	2 05

ENGLISH SONGS AND MELODIES.

THE POETRY BY CHARLES MACKAY.

THE SYMPHONIES AND ACCOMPANIMENTS BY SIR H. R. BISHOP, KT., PROFESSOR OF MUSIC AT THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

For SATURDAY next, DECEMBER 19th, will be presented

A MUSICAL SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

Price of the Number, with the Supplement, SIXPENCE.

With the present Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is published a WELLINGTON SUPPLEMENT. Price of the Two Numbers, One Shilling. With which is presented a LARGE ENGRAVING of the Funeral of the late Duke of Wellington in St. Paul's Cathedral.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1852

THE re-establishment of the French Empire, and the accession of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte to the throne, have been officially notified to both Houses of Parliament—by the Earl of Malmesbury in the Lords, and by Mr. Disraeli in the Commons. It appears from both of these statements—more particularly from that of Mr. Disraeli—that the new Emperor is anxious to have it believed that his assumption of the numeral III.—implying as it does the pre-existence and former reign of a Napoleon II.—is not intended as a quasi denial of the Treaty of Vienna, or as a notification to Europe that the engagements contracted by French Sovereigns between 1815 and 1848 are to be held null and void. The matter, it appears, is to be considered as of no importance—not intended for Europe at all; but simply to please the taste of the French people. Certainly, if it pleased the Emperor, Napoleon the 99th or the 100th, Europe might as well refrain from troubling itself. At present the Emperor is peace with all the world—peace with Great Britain; but, if the sentiments avowed by the French Minister of the Marine, with regard to the British naval forces, are not immediately disavowed, it will be difficult to avoid the conclusion that the Emperor's desire for peace is not quite so sincere and warm as he would have the world believe.

It seems evident, also, that whatever may be the personal predilections and intentions of the Emperor himself, his army, without

which he is nothing, has opinions and feelings of its own, and looks to war as the natural result of the re-establishment of the Empire. At a dinner of military men of high rank, given in celebration of the last turn in the wonderful wheel of French politics, one of the speeches delivered and received amid "the loudest applause," was to the effect that the Empire meant the extension of the French frontier to the Rhine. We hope the French nation is more sensible than the military men, who now ride rampant over its liberties; and that it has yet sufficient energy to prevent aggression upon any State in Europe. But it is the obvious duty of every State that, by circumstances or position, is likely to be involved in a strife with such an opponent as the heir of the ideas and the necessities of Napoleon, to be forearmed. The alacrity with which the British nation has aided the enrolment of the new Militia, the cheerfulness with which it has consented to pay whatever may be required for the increase of our steam navy, and the proper defences of the coast, and the certainty felt by every class of the people, that, come what may, Great Britain will be prepared for every contingency, will tend to preserve the peace of Europe far more than any mere declaration on the part of the Emperor of the French. We implicitly believe that there will be no war; but we as implicitly believe that this country is quite right in being prepared for one.

THE Royal Speech on the opening of the session of Parliament, and the announcement that has since been made in the House of Commons, have informed the country that the Government is at length about to do what it should have done long ago—promote the Arts and Sciences in Great Britain by a new and "comprehensive scheme." We had hoped when these announcements were made, that while Art and Science were honourably remembered, Literature would not have been forgotten. Literature claims no aid from the State. The aid of Governments might prove dangerous to its independence, subversive of its usefulness, and perhaps destructive of its very existence. Literature, therefore, only claims to be let alone. While the canvas upon which the painter paints is untaxed; while the musician fears no visit from the tax-gatherer or the exciseman for his violin or his pianoforte; and while the sculptor can model untaxed clay and carve untaxed marble, the man of letters is impeded by the imposition of a heavy tax on the material of which books are composed, in distributing them to the public, by whose encouragement he must live. It was hoped that if the Government did not feel itself at liberty to meddle with the Stamp-duty on newspapers, or even with the tax upon publicity, known as the Advertisement-duty, it would, at least, have remembered the claims of literature, to the extent of remitting the Excise-duty upon paper. This, however, has not been done. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, himself a literary man, has failed to say a word for his class in the Budget, and has omitted—for reasons that are doubtless sufficient, in his estimation, if he have thought of the subject at all—to take off a tax that operates as a positive discouragement to education and to religion. Even as bearing upon the extension of a love and knowledge of science and the fine arts among the people—objects which her Majesty and the Government have emphatically avowed—it might be urged that literature has a claim for exemption from the Excise. Books and newspapers have certainly done much, and will yet do more, to spread abroad among all classes a love of art; and it does seem to us not a little contradictory, to continue upon them an imposition which, by rendering the manufacture of literature precarious and unsatisfactory, prevents the extension of that particular form of knowledge which the Government desires. But the question is one of far wider import than this, and the emancipation of the material which we call paper, besides encouraging a particular manufacture which might employ many scores of thousands of extra hands—would not only give an impetus to several dependent branches of manual and intellectual industry, but would serve that great cause of public education which every true statesman ought to have at heart. We have nothing to say against the project for the encouragement of the fine arts, or the expense it will entail upon the country;—on the contrary, we could allege much in favour of the movement thus made; but we think it would be wrong to allow the introduction of a new scheme for the remission and the imposition of taxes to pass without an expression of surprise that not the slightest recognition of literature has been made, or the slightest hope held out that its claims to justice would, at some future period, be duly recognised.

THE COURT.

OSBORNE.

The hospitalities of the Court during the past week have been confined to the Prince of Leiningen and the Princess of the Belgian Royal family, who arrived on a visit to the Queen on Saturday.

On Sunday, her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with the youthful members of the Royal family and his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen attended divine service, at Osborne. The ladies and gentlemen of the Court were in attendance.

On Monday his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Brabant and the Count of Flanders, and his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, crossed over to Portsmouth in the Royal steam-yacht *Fairy*, attended by the Hon. Colonel Grey, Colonel Bouvier, and Lieutenant-Colonel de Moerkkerke. The Royal party landed at the dockyard, where they were received by Admiral Sir Thomas Briggs, Major-General Simpson, commanding the district; and Captain Henderson, C.B.; and walked to the steam basin to inspect the *Wellington*, three-decker, now fitting out; and from thence went to the docks where the *Marlborough* and other ships of war are building. They afterwards proceeded on board the *Excellent*, gunnery-ship, to witness the exercise of the great guns. From the *Excellent* their Royal Highnesses went on board the *Blenheim*, steam block-ship, and minutely inspected her armament and machinery; and, after a similar visit to the *Neptune*, 120, the Royal party re-embarked in the *Fairy*, and returned to Osborne. Mr. Van de Weyer arrived from London on Monday, on a visit to her Majesty.

The Belgian Princess and the Princess Charlotte, with their suite, left Osborne on Tuesday afternoon, and passing the night at Buckingham Palace, took their departure for Brussels on Wednesday morning.

His Excellency the French Ambassador and the Countess Walewska gave a grand dinner, on Thursday last, at their residence in Grosvenor-square, to the personnel of the Embassy, the Consul-General of the French Empire, and several distinguished French gentlemen resident in London. The health of the Emperor was drunk with great enthusiasm after the banquet.

The Duke and Duchess of Wellington are not expected to remove from their present residence in Upper Belgrave street to Apsley House until after Christmas.

The Duke of Hamilton arrived in St. James's-place on Monday evening, from Paris, and last evening left town for Hamilton Palace, where the Duchess and family are staying.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry left town on Thursday, for Weymouth Park, where they will pass the Christmas holidays. A distinguished party are invited to be present at the christening of the infant son and heir of Viscount and Viscountess Seaborn, which will take place early in January.

The Earl and Lady Constance Grosvenor have left town on a continental tour, chiefly, we regret to learn, on account of the delicate health of the young Earl.

Viscountess Palmerston gave a grand dinner on Saturday evening last, at the family mansion, in Carlton-garage. Viscount Palmerston was prevented joining the party by slight indisposition. After the banquet the noble Viscountess had a "reception," which was attended by a very numerous circle of the corps diplomatique and aristocracy.

THE BUDGET.

RESOLUTIONS PROPOSED BY THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

The following are the resolutions laid by Mr. Disraeli on the table of the House:—

INHABITED HOUSE DUTIES.

That, from and after the 5th day of April, 1853, the duties granted and made payable by the Act 14 and 15 Vic., cap. 36, upon inhabited dwelling-houses in Great Britain, according to the annual value thereof, shall cease and determine; and in lieu thereof there shall be granted and made payable upon all such dwelling-houses the following duties (that is to say):—

For every inhabited dwelling-house which, with the household and other offices, yards, and gardens therewith occupied and charged, is or shall be worth the rent of £10 or upwards by the year:

Where any such dwelling-house shall be occupied by any person in trade who shall expose to sale and sell any goods, wares, or merchandise in any shop or warehouse, being part of the same dwelling-house, and in the front and on the ground or basement story thereof;

And also where any such dwelling-house shall be occupied by any person who shall be duly licensed by the laws in force to sell therein by retail beer, ale, wine, or other liquors, although the room or rooms thereof in which any such liquors shall be exposed to sale, sold, drunk, or consumed, shall not be such shop or warehouse as aforesaid;

And also where any such dwelling-house shall be a farm-house, occupied by a tenant or farm-servant, and bona-fide used for the purposes of husbandry only,

There shall be charged for every twenty shillings of such annual value of any such dwelling-house, the sum of one shilling.

And where any such dwelling-house shall not be occupied and used for any such purpose and in manner aforesaid, there shall be charged for every twenty shillings of such annual value thereof, the sum of one shilling and sixpence.

TEA DUTIES.

That, in lieu of the duties of Customs now payable on tea, the following duties shall from and to the respective days herein mentioned be charged on tea imported into the United Kingdom, viz.:—

	To 5th Jan. 1854, inclusive	From 5th Jan. 1854, to 5th Jan. 1855, inclusive	From 5th Jan. 1855, to 5th Jan. 1856, inclusive	From 5th Jan. 1856, to 5th Jan. 1857, inclusive	From 5th Jan. 1857, to 5th Jan. 1858, inclusive	From 5th Jan. 1858, to 5th Jan. 1859, inclusive
For every lb. weight of tea imported into the United Kingdom	s. d. 1 10	s. d. 1 8	s. d. 1 6	s. d. 1 4	s. d. 1 2	s. d. 1 0

MALT.

That from and after the 10th day of October, 1853, the duties of Excise now payable under any act or acts in force on malt made in any part of the United Kingdom shall cease and determine; and in lieu thereof there shall be granted and payable the following duties (that is to say):—

For and upon all malt made in any part of the United Kingdom from corn, grain, or pulse of any kind whatever, the duty of one shilling and threepence halfpenny, and five per centum thereon, for every bushel imperial measure of such malt, and so in proportion for any greater or less quantity.

MALT DRAWBACKS AND ALLOWANCES.

That, from and after the tenth day of October, 1853, all allowances and drawbacks of Excise granted by any act or acts in force on beer exported from any part of the United Kingdom to foreign parts, and on spirits distilled in England, Scotland, and Ireland respectively, in respect of the malt used in the distillation of such spirits, shall respectively cease, determine, and be no longer payable; and that in lieu thereof there shall be granted, allowed, and paid the several drawbacks following, that is to say:—

For and upon all beer brewed or made of the specific gravity hereinafter mentioned by any entered and licensed brewer of beer for sale, and duly exported from any part of the United Kingdom to foreign parts as merchandise:

Where, in the brewing of such beer, the worts used before fermentation were of a specific gravity not less than 1.054 but less than 1.081,

The drawback of 2s. 6d., and five per centum thereon, for every barrel of thirty-six gallons, and so in proportion for any greater or less quantity of such beer.

And where in the brewing of such beer the worts used before fermentation were of the specific gravity of 1.081 or upwards,

The drawback of 3s. 9d., and five per centum thereon, for every such barrel, and so in proportion for any greater or less quantity of such beer.

And for and upon all spirits distilled in England, Scotland, or Ireland, for exportation only, or for use as ships' stores, from malted corn only, not being mixed with any unmalted corn or grain whatever, after the rate of two gallons of such spirits for every bushel of malt,

The drawback of sevenpence three farthings, and five per centum thereon, for every gallon of such spirits of the strength of hydrometer proof, and so in proportion for any greater or less quantity and strength respectively.

And for and upon all British spirits distilled or made from any other materials than malt only, on the due exportation thereof, or shipment for ships' stores,

The drawback of three farthings for every gallon at proof of such spirits actually exported or shipped as stores.

MALT IMPORTATION DUTY.

That, from and after the 10th day of October, 1853, there shall be granted and payable the following duties of Customs on malt imported into the United Kingdom (that is to say):—For and upon every bushel imperial measure of such malt imported, and so in proportion for any greater or less quantity, the duty of one shilling and eightpence, and five per centum thereon.

HOPS.

That, from and after the 5th day of July, 1853, the duties of Excise now payable under any act or acts in force on hops, the growth of Great Britain, shall be reduced, and shall be payable at and after the rate of one penny, and five per centum thereon, for every pound weight avoirdupois of such hops.

HOPS—DUTY ON IMPORTATION.

That, from and after the 10th day of October, 1853, the duties of Customs now payable on hops imported into the United Kingdom shall be reduced, and shall be payable at and after the rate of two pounds five shillings, and five per centum thereon, for every hundredweight of such hops, and so in proportion for any greater or less quantity.

PROPERTY AND INCOME-TAX.

That from and after the 5th day of April, 1853, the duties granted by the Act 5 and 6 Vic., c. 20, for a limited term, and continued by several other acts passed in that behalf on profits arising from property, professions, trades, and offices, shall be granted and continued for a further term in the manner hereinafter mentioned (that is to say):—

The duties specified in the respective schedules (A) and (C), contained in the said first-mentioned act, shall be granted and continued at the rates mentioned in the said schedules respectively.

The duties specified in the schedule (B), contained in the same act, shall be granted and continued at the reduced rate of 1d. for every 20s. or the annual value of lands, tenements, and hereditaments in England, and at the reduced rate of 1d. for every 20s. of the annual value of lands, tenements, and hereditages in Scotland.

And the duties specified in the respective schedules (D) and (E) contained in the same act, shall be granted and continued respectively at the reduced rate of fivepence farthing for every twenty shillings of the annual profits or gains, and annual amounts mentioned in the said schedules (D) and (E) respectively.

That the duties specified in the said schedule (C) shall extend to all annuities and all dividends and shares of annuities payable in Ireland out of the revenue of the United Kingdom, or for the use or benefit of any person, whether resident in Ireland or elsewhere.

That the duties specified in the said schedule (E) shall extend to public offices and employments in Ireland, although the duties of such offices may be necessarily and permanently performed in Ireland by persons resident there.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

APPOINTMENTS AND PREFERMENTS.—The following appointments and preferments have recently been made:—*Sub-Deanery*: The Hon. and Rev. S. W. Lawley, M.A., to, in the Cathedral Church of York. *Rectories*: The Rev. Thomas Bacon, M.A., to, King's Wootley, Hampshire; the Rev. Henry Anthony Plow, D.D., to, Bradley, near Andover; the Rev. Charles Worley, B.A., to, St. Werburgh's, Dublin, and to the Chancellorship of St. Patrick's Cathedral; the Rev. R. Parker, M.A., to, Wells, with Claxby Dexthorpe vicarage annexed, diocese of Lincoln; the Rev. J. T. Walker, M.A., to, Ashdon, Essex; the Rev. John Beauvoir Dalison, M.A., to, Mauston, Lincolnshire; the Rev. Washington Shirley Matrin, M.A., to, Thurgarten, Norfolk; the Rev. William Wright, M.A., to, St. Peter's, Worcester; the Rev. A. C. Smith, B.A., to, Yatesbury, near Calne, Wiltshire. *Vicarages*: The Rev. S. K. Webster, M.A., to, Ingham, Lincolnshire; *Cureacies*: The Rev. W. C. Walsford to, Stalham, Kent; the Rev. E. W. Trelford, B.A., to, St. George's Church, Kendal, Westmoreland; the Rev. C. A. Craven, B.A., to, Wells, Norfolk; the Rev. James Fage, M.A., to, Over-Peevor, Cheshire; the Rev. C. H. Cooke to, Bardock cum-Fulbrook, Oxon; the Rev. Clement S. Sharpe to, Ince, Cheshire; the Rev. William Calder, B.A., to, Fairfield, Cheshire; the Rev. Henry Fiolkes Edgell, B.A., to, her Majesty's ship *Agamemnon*; the Rev. G. Thompson to, be chaplain to the House of Correction, Walsby; the Rev. W. Barh m, M.A., to, be chaplain to the Cambridge Borough School.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.—The play selected for this year's performance is the *Adelphi of Terence*. The nights of representation are Monday, the 13th; Thursday, the 16th; and Monday, the 20th inst. The entrance to Dean's-yard will be by Great College-street.

CUSTOMS REFORM.—On Tuesday a deputation from the committee of London Merchants for Reform of the Board of Customs, had an interview with the Premier and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at the official residence, Downing-street. Lord Derby said he had great hopes that her Majesty's Government would shortly be able to come to some conclusion on this matter.

by the application of science to the cultivation of sugar, free labour would eventually be able to compete with slave labour (Hear, hear). The third class of suffering interests, of whom he hoped to hear nothing more, was the agriculturist. The right hon. gentleman who had so long been the champion of this class, had now definitively rejected their claim to compensation; and, after this, he presumed the subject was put an end to. In the Budget, this reduction of the Malt-duties and the Hop-duties was supposed to be for the benefit more particularly of the farmer. But, if a boon at all, it was to the farmer who had never suffered by recent legislation, the hop-grower. He thought, however, that although the abolition of the whole of the Hop-duty might do good, the reduction of it to one-half would do no good at all. Now to look at the Budget itself. The right hon. gentleman expected to have a surplus of £1,600,000, and he proposed to repeat one-half of the Malt-tax and one-half of the Hop-duty to meet this. What surplus he would have produced not by a surplus in the year from the taxation of the country, but would be derived from a sum which originally was a loan. He disapproved of such a course. The right hon. gentleman proposed to put an end to lending money for public works in the shape of loans. He must say that some of the most valuable public works, such as lunatic asylums, hospitals, drainage works, &c., in this country and in Ireland, owed their origin to this tax. He had no objection whatever to the reduction of the Tea-duties; the repeal of the Malt-tax, he had already said, would not benefit the agriculturist much; neither would it benefit much the consumer; and the loss to the revenue would be greater than the right hon. gentleman imagined (Hear, hear). It was a curious fact that when at various times the Malt-tax had been reduced, the consumption of beer had not invariably increased with it, but had frequently decreased, and rose again only when the duty was raised. Now it was calculated by Mr. Barclay that the abolition of the Malt tax would only increase the consumption by one-third; whilst taking off one-half the duty would only increase the consumption one-twelfth. Where was the novelty of the scheme of taxation laid down by the right hon. gentleman? The indirect taxes he had meddled with were judiciously selected, and he had contrived to make the direct taxes more oppressively (Hear, hear). Let them look at the practical operation of what was proposed. He quite approved of the remission of the duty on tea; but it must not be taken as inseparable from the whole Budget. It must stand on an independent footing, and be treated without reference to anything else. In the matter of the Hop-duty, the right hon. gentleman had committed as many blunders as it was possible. The duty at present was two shillings a pound. It was proposed to make it a penny, and charge five per cent additional. He left all the excise restrictions—all that was inconvenient and disagreeable in the operation of this tax. Now he thought that they should never continue any Excise-duty which did not produce a considerable revenue. All that it would produce, according to the right hon. gentleman's own statement, was £120,000, a sum too paltry to justify the tax. With regard to the House-duty, had the right hon. gentleman fully considered the classes and the numbers who would be obliged to pay this tax for the first time under the law which he proposed to introduce? The tax was one against which the members of the present Government had long striven, which they had said they considered most obnoxious; and though there were actually no difficulties whatever in the way of procuring sufficient revenue, except those which they themselves had now for the first time created, they sought to impose this obnoxious tax upon a vast body of persons, to whom it was new, and who would find it most oppressive. He had no hesitation in admitting that a House-tax was in itself a good tax, and he did not say that the limitation should be drawn at the rental of £20. It was objectionable to fix any sum, as that above which a tax would be imposed, but a minimum must be drawn somewhere, for they could not fix directly a weekly wages of the workman; and he could not approve of the minimum of £10. With regard to the Income-tax, he could not see on what principle the right hon. gentleman proposed to tax the Irish fundholder and let the Irish proprietor go free (Hear, hear). To extend the Income-tax to all Ireland was an imprudent measure at present, when it was rather their duty to encourage and develop the improving resources of the country; but to do so in the manner now proposed was highly injudicious (Hear, hear). There was another point in which he could by no means approve the policy of the right hon. gentleman, and this was in proposing to tax the funds. He could not but agree with the right hon. member for the University of Oxford, that to do so would be a breach of public faith, and so proceed with the scheme of this Budget would be fatal to public confidence (Hear, hear). That part of the Income-tax which referred to the farmers he looked upon as a most ingenious mode of removing the Income-tax from among the liabilities of almost every farmer in the country. Every one but the farmers would be taxed with it. The profits of a farm were to be assumed at one-third of the rent. The average rent was £150, so that this large body would escape the operation altogether. Though ingenious, the device would be most injurious, and it was directly contrary to the principles the Government had laid down for their guidance (Hear, hear). To give them the benefit of every circumstance he would say that this was merely a misapprehension (Laughter). On the whole, the Budget gave to the public no boon in any way equivalent to the amount of new taxation which it would impose. The effect of the Income-tax would be to relieve large manufacturers and farmers, and to make up for the deficiency by taxing the poor or classes, of whom the Budget showed a great disregard. If it were carried into effect, they would, by doubling the House-tax and extending the Income-tax, make direct taxation so unpopular, that they would endanger the principle altogether (Cheers). Let the right hon. gentleman give the people their tea cheaper; let him give up the House-tax and the reduction of the Malt-tax, and he would have a Budget which might do (Cheers). He need not be ashamed to take advice from the Opposition (Laughter). Lord Liverpool had to do so, and he had a stronger Government than the present. He must do so at last, for the Budget could not pass the House. It was obvious that the Government knew very little about the subject, or that they had not had time to consider it fully. Nothing could be said, but that the Budget, which was proposed for their acceptance was one which sacrificed revenue, so that no one could benefit by the sacrifice, which imposed taxes that would be most oppressive and injudicious, and which tampered with the credit of public promises. It was then moved that the chairman report progress.

The House having resumed, the orders of the day were disposed of.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL AT LEEDS.—The most brilliant and successful soirée ever held, in connection with the Leeds Mechanics' Institute and Literary Society took place on Wednesday night, under the presidency of Lord John Russell. The scene of the soirée was the Music-hall, which was crowded to excess by a most enthusiastic audience. On Thursday the Town-council presented his Lordship with an address.

MURDER IN IRELAND.—On the 6th September last, a Mrs. Kirwin, the wife of an artist, was supposed to be accidentally drowned while bathing in a small island called "Ireland's Eye," near Howth: an inquest was held, and a verdict to that effect returned. Some suspicious circumstances, however, led to the apprehension of Mr. Kiwan, and he was committed on a verdict of "Wilful murder." The trial commenced on Thursday, and was concluded on Friday morning, when the jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to death.

The following additions to the screw steam navy will be ready in 1853:—

The Royal Albert	120	Building at Woolwich.
The Duke of Wellington ..	140	Fitting at Portsmouth.
The Royal George	120	To be converted at Sheerness.
The St. Jean d'Acre	100	Building at Devonport.
The Princess Royal	90	Building at Portsmouth.
The Agamemnon	90	Fitting at Sheerness.
The Exmouth	90	Building at Devonport.
The Clarence	84	Building at Devonport.
The Sans Pareil	81	Fitting at Devonport.
The Myosotis	80	Building at Chatham.
The Crissy	80	Building at Chatham.
The Imperieuse	50	Fitting at Woolwich.
The Euryalus	50	Building at Chatham.

Making a total of 1175 guns of large calibre. The above vessels are all in so advanced a state that there will be no difficulty in completing them next year should any emergency arise to require their services; and, with the vessels already fitted with screw-propellers, will form one of the most powerful Channel fleets ever possessed by this country. The above list does not include any of the guard-ships, or any of the ships now building, which are ordered to be fitted with engines already in store. The *Algers*, 90, building at Devonport; the *Hannibal*, 90, building at Deptford; and several others, being ordered to be fitted with engines already made for screw ships of war.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Thursday, December 9.

The *Moniteur* announces, in its non-official part, that the Emperor will restore to liberty, to their families, and to their country, all those suffering from the consequences of civil discord, except such as have been guilty of crimes reprobated by morality, on the sole condition of submitting to the national will, and engaging not to commit henceforth any act against the Government of the elect of the country.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

We have received the following despatch in anticipation of the Overland mail, dated "Trieste, Thursday. The steamer *Adria* arrived to-day with the Indian mail. The *Hindostan*, with the Calcutta mail of the 7th November, arrived at Suez on the 1st inst." The *Irawaddy* was no longer navigable for large vessels. General Godwin was en route for Prome, with the second division. It had been decided to advance by land upon Ava. The Chinese rebellion continues gaining strength. Exchange on London: at Calcutta, 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 1d.

SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.

The annual exhibition of this influential and important agricultural society took place during the present week. The extra arrangements and extensions for the accommodation of stock and the convenience of visitors, have already been noticed in the columns of the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS*; we have, therefore, little more to add on this point than that of performing the pleasing duty of confirming to the fullest extent all that has been favourably stated on this point. The first inquiry on the occurrence of all annual exhibitions is, Does the present exceed, or fall short of, the last? Without any hesitation we reply in the affirmative. We have, however, for the last four or five years always been prepared to find occasional instances of the general character of the animals exhibited, being, as a whole, slightly inferior to those shown on former occasions. These remarks apply to the exhibition as a whole, and not to a comparison between individual animals; for, if so confined, doubtless, in one class or other, solitary animals may be discovered of such surpassing excellence that their equal may not be again produced for some years. The generally improved character of the exhibition on every periodical recurrence is, however, a most healthy symptom of the progress of British agriculture; it displays in the most marked manner two things—first and most important, that our principal breeders and graziers—owing to the healthy and praiseworthy emulation engendered by these exhibitions—have, by common consent, adopted only those breeds of animals which, by general experience, have been found most kindly in their feeding properties. In the second place, the members of the Club have found by experience that nothing but animals of the rarest excellence have any chance of obtaining the premiums; consequently, that the general character of the show increases every year in quality.

Of the premiums awarded for the greatest merit—namely, the gold medals—the reverse of what usually occurs took place on the present occasion: the one for oxen being awarded to a short-horn, and the one for heifers and cows to an animal of the Hereford breed. The first was obtained by Mr. Richard Stratton, of Broad Hinton, near Swindon, Wilts, for a 4 years and 10 months old short-horned ox, bred by himself, and fed on cake, turnips, and hay; this was an extraordinarily fine animal, and has elicited no small amount of admiration from the best judges. The gold medal for heifers and cows was awarded to Mr. John Dunne Cooke, of Brampton Brien, near Ludlow, Hereford, for a 6 years and 11 months old Hereford cow, bred by himself, and fed on grass, hay, turnips, barley, pea and wheat meal; had three calves: this was also an exceedingly beautiful animal. (See the Illustration.)

The gold medal for the best pen of long-woolled Leicester wethers, was obtained by the Marquis of Exeter for a pen of three 21 months old sheep. The gold medal for the best short woolled sheep, was awarded to Mr. Salesbury, for a pen of three 21 months old Southdown wethers. As a whole, we conceived there was a larger falling off in the quality of the Southdown than any other class of sheep. Whether this has arisen from the extraordinarily wet character of the season, we are not sufficiently informed; but, as the Southdown sheep are more seriously injured by excess of moisture than any other breed, it is quite possible that this circumstance may have had an unfavourable influence on them. The Duke of Richmond was, on the whole, the most successful exhibitor; and Sir John V. Shelley, Bart., M.P., had also some animals of great merit.

Of the merits of the pigs it would be difficult to give a fair analysis, within anything like a moderate compass. The competition was exceedingly close, and there were several new exhibitors who bade fair to become formidable rivals to those who have so frequently carried off the palm of merit. Mr. Fisher Hobbs appears to have retired from the field of competition. We regret this; because to no gentleman has the improvement in the breed of small pigs been so much indebted as to Mr. Fisher Hobbs. On the present occasion the gold medal was obtained by Mr. John Coate, of Hammoon, near Blandford, Dorset, for a pen of three 24 weeks and 3 days old improved Dorset pigs. Sir J. Conroy, Bart., had also three pens of very fine pigs, and was remarkably successful in obtaining the money premiums of the Club. His Royal Highness Prince Albert received the second prize of £5, in Class 30, for a pen of three 41 weeks and 3 days old Suffolk pigs, bred by his Royal Highness, fed on barley-meal, peas, and skimmed milk. Whilst conceding the fact that his Royal Highness has selected a most useful and valuable breed, we suspect there are others to be found of even greater merit; but as regards the selection of the food so as to produce the largest amount of good meat at the smallest expense, and in the least time, his Royal Highness is decidedly the most scientific feeder of all the exhibitors. Mr. Stewart Marjoribanks, of Bushey-grove, and Mr. E. Marjoribanks, of Bushey-hall Farm, had some very fine animals of a breed and general character greatly similar to those bred by his Royal Highness Prince Albert. We observe, also, that, in one instance, Mr. E. Marjoribanks has adopted a like mode of feeding—namely, milk, barley, and pea-meal.

There was a considerable exhibition of cross-bred sheep; the specimens were not, altogether, favourable to the continuance of such half-breeds; although they are in many cases well adapted to be killed as lambs and hoggets, but are not at all calculated for general stock. The four great classes of horned cattle were, separately and collectively, first-rate animals; the individual merits of which will be fairly and justly appreciated by a reference to the prize list.

With the increasing quality of stock, it becomes the more incumbent on the farmer to produce, not only a larger amount of food, but also of better quality. With respect to a step in the latter direction, we observed with great pleasure a superior species of purple-topped swede, exhibited by Messrs. Thomas Gibbs and Co., the seedmen to the Royal Agricultural Society of England.

We congratulate the members of the Smithfield Club on the complete success of the present exhibition, and must commend the admirable arrangements made by the proprietors of the Bazaar for their accommodation. Of the indefatigable exertions of Mr. B. T. B. Gibbs, the honorary secretary of the society, we cannot speak too highly.

The Show was opened to the public on Tuesday, when the attendance was not very numerous. It was greatly exceeded by the visitors on Wednesday. During the morning the company consisted chiefly of the aristocracy, the gentry, and the agricultural classes. The foreign generals deputed hither to attend the funeral of the late Duke of Wellington arrived and viewed the animals. As evening advanced, the number of visitors gradually increased, so that from six to ten o'clock the spacious areas of the showyard and galleries was thronged.

The annual dinner of the members of the club was held on Wednesday evening, at the Freemasons' Tavern; his Grace the Duke of Richmond, the president of the club, in the chair, supported by Lord Berners, Mr. Pusey, vice-president, Colonel Sibthorp, M.P., and about 100 other friends of the society.

AWARD OF THE JUDGES.

DEVONS.

CLASS 1.—1st prize of £25 to No. 1—viz., to Mr. John Ayre Thomas, of Witheridge, Devon; silver medal to the breeder—viz., to Mr. John Ayre Thomas, of Witheridge, Devon; 2nd prize of £10 to No. 2—viz., to the Right Hon. the Earl of Leicester, of Holkham-hall, Norfolk.

CLASS 2.—1st prize of £25 to No. 6—viz., to the Right Hon. the Earl of Leicester, of Holkham-hall, Norfolk; silver medal to the breeder—viz., to the Right Hon. the Earl of Leicester, of Holkham-hall, Norfolk; 2nd prize of £10 to No. 12—viz., to Mr. James Quartly, of Molland-house, South Molton.

CLASS 3.—1st prize of £15 to No. 14—viz., to Mr. T. W. Fournace, of Durston, near Taunton; silver medal to the breeder—viz., to Mr. T. W. Fournace, of Durston, near Taunton; 2nd prize of £5 to No. 16—viz., to Mr. Samuel Farthing, of Stowey-court, Bridgwater.

CLASS 4.—1st prize of £20 to No. 19—viz., to Mr. Thomas Bond, of Bishops Lydeard, near Taunton; silver medal to the breeder—viz., to Mr. Thomas Bond, of Bishops Lydeard, near Taunton; 2nd prize of £10 to No. 18—viz., to Mr. T. W. Fournace, of Durston, near Taunton.

HEREFORDS.

CLASS 5.—1st prize of £25 to No. 24—viz., to his Royal Highness Prince Albert; silver medal to the breeder—viz., to Mr. Thomas Roberts, of Loominster.

CLASS 6.—1st prize of £25 to No. 29—viz., to Mr. Daniel Maydwell, of Ashstead, Surrey; silver medal to the breeder—viz., to Mr. William Stephen, of Redstone Hall, Ludlow; 2nd prize of £10 to No. 34—viz., to Mr. Joseph Phillips, of Ardington, near Wantage.

CLASS 7.—1st prize of £15 to No. 39—viz., to Mr. Samuel Druce, of Eynsham, Oxford; silver medal to the breeder—viz., to Mr. Edmund Lewis, of Breinton, Hereford; 2nd prize of £5 to No. 40—viz., to Mr. Frederick King, of Nurling, Southampton.

CLASS 8.—1st prize of £20 to No. 44—viz., to Mr. John Dunne Cooke, of Brampton Brien, Ludlow; silver medal to the breeder—viz., to Mr. John Dunne Cooke, of Brampton Brien, Ludlow; 2nd prize of £10 to No. 43—viz., to Mr. Edmund Herbert, of Powick, near Worcester.

SHORT HORNS.

CLASS 9.—1st prize of £25 to No. 48—viz., to Mr. Joseph Stratton, of Manninford, near Pawsey, Wilts; silver medal to the breeder—viz., to Mr. Richard Stratton, of Broad Hinton, near Swindon; 2d prize of £10 to No. 52—viz., to his Grace the Duke of Rutland, of Belvoir Castle, near Grantham.

CLASS 10.—1st prize of £25 to No. 59—viz., to Mr. Richard Stratton, of Broad Hinton, near Swindon; silver medal to the breeder—viz., to Mr. Richard Strat-

ton, of Broad Hinton, near Swindon; 2nd prize of £10 to No. 62—viz., to Mr. Thomas Pulser, of Broughton, near Kettering.

CLASS 11.—1st prize of £15 to No. 84—viz., to Mr. Joseph Phillips, of Ardington, near Wantage; silver medal to the breeder—viz., to Mr. Thomas Garne, of Northleach; 2nd prize of £5 to No. 88—viz., to Mr. John Tucker, of the Abbey Print Works, Stratford, Essex.

CLASS 12.—1st prize of £20 to No. 90—viz., to Mr. Charles Towneley, of Towneley-park, Burnley; silver medal to the breeder—viz., to Mr. J. S. Crosland, of Barbare-house, Hincley; 2nd prize of £10 to No. 100—viz., to Mr. Stephen Gooch, of Hoxingham, Norwich.

SCOTCH, WELSH, OR IRISH BREEDS.

CLASS 13.—The prize of £10 to No. 112—viz., to the Rev. Joseph Arkwright, of Mark-hall, Harlow, Essex.

CLASS 14.—The prize of £5 to No. 117—viz., to Sir John Cathcart, of Cooper's-hill, Chertsey.

OTHER PURE BREEDS.

CLASS 15.—The prize of £10 withheld.

CLASS 16.—The prize of £10 to No. 120—viz., to Mr. William Dunning, of Friar Waddon, Dorchester; silver medal to the breeder—viz., to Mr. William Dunning, of Friar Waddon, Dorchester.

CROSS, OR MIXED BREEDS.

CLASS 17.—The prize of £15 to No. 124—viz., to Mr. Joseph Phillips, of Ardington, near Wantage; silver medal to the breeder—viz., to Mr. John Rayer, of Eastington, near Northleach.

CLASS 18.—The prize of £15 to No. 133—viz., to Mr. James Fletcher, jun., of Foyat, Salisbury; silver medal to the breeder—viz., to the representatives of the late Mr. John Sherrin, of Hazlebury, Blandford.

CLASS 19.—The prize of £10 to No. 142—viz., to Mr. Robert Beman, of Moreton-in-the-Marsh, Gloucestershire; silver medal to the breeder—viz., to the executor of the late Hon. Lady Cockerell, of Sezincoats.

LONG-WOOLLED SHEEP.

CLASS 20.—First prize of £20 to No. 166—viz., to Mr. Thomas Twitcheall, of Willington, Beds; silver medal to the breeder—viz., to Mr. Thomas Twitcheall; second prize of £10 to No. 161—viz., to the Most Hon. the Marquis of Exeter, of Burghley House, Stamford; third prize of £5 to No. 165—viz., to Mr. G. S. Foljame, of Oxborn Hall, Workop.

CLASS 21.—First prize of £20 to No. 171—viz., to the Most Hon. the Marquis of Exeter, of Burghley House, Stamford; silver medal to the breeder—viz., to the Most Hon. the Marquis of Exeter; second prize of £10 to No. 175—viz., to Mr. Thomas Twitcheall, of Willington, Beds; third prize of £5 to No. 179—viz., Mr. Lawrence Willmore, of the Newark, Leicester.

LONG WOOLS (not Leicesters).

CLASS 22.—The prize of £10 to No. 182—viz., to Mr. W. Hewer, of Severthampton, near Highworth; silver medal to the breeder—viz., to Mr. W. Hewer.

CROSS BRED SHEEP.

CLASS 23.—1st prize of £10 to No. 204—viz., to Mr. W. S. Stevens, of Gathampton, near Goring, Oxon; silver medal to the breeder—viz., to the representative of the late Mr. William Cowdery, of Stevenston, Berks; 2nd prize of £5 to No. 207—viz., to Mr. John Robert Overman, of Burnham Sutton, Norfolk.

CLASS 24.—The prize of £10 to No. 218—viz., to Mr. John Robert Overman, of Burnham Sutton, Norfolk; silver medal to the breeder—viz., to Mr. John Robert Overman, of Burnham Sutton, Norfolk.

SHORT-WOOLLED BREEDS.

CLASS 25.—1st prize of £20 to No. 245—viz., to Mr. William Salesbury, of West Lavington, near Devizes; silver medal to the breeder—viz., to Mr. William Salesbury, of West Lavington, near Devizes; 2nd prize of £10 to No. 244—viz., to his Grace the Duke of Richmond.

CLASS 26.—The prize of £10 to No. 254—viz., to his Grace the Duke of Richmond, of Goodwood; silver medal to the breeder—viz., to his Grace of Richmond, of Goodwood.

CLASS 27.—1st prize of £20 to No. 262—viz., to his Grace the Duke of Richmond; silver medal to the breeder—viz., to his Grace the Duke of Richmond; 2nd prize of £10 to No. 255—viz., to the Right Hon. Lord Walsingham, of Merton-hall, Thetford.

SHORT-WOOLLED BREEDS, NOT BEING SOUTH-DOWNS.

CLASS 28.—The prize of £10 to No. 266—viz., to Mr. William Hamfrey, of Oak-ash farm, Chaddleshorth, near Wantage; silver medal to the breeder—viz., to Mr. William Hamfrey, of Oak-ash farm, Chaddleshorth, near Wantage.

PIGS.

CLASS 29.—1st prize of £10 to No. 294—viz., to Mr. John Coate, of Hammoon, near Blandford; silver medal to the breeder—viz., to Mr. John Coate, of Hammoon, near Blandford; 2nd prize of £5 to No. 298—viz., to Sir John Conroy, of Arborfield-hall, Reading.

CLASS 30.—1st prize of £10 to No. 307—viz., to Sir John Conroy, of Arborfield-hall, Reading; silver medal to the breeder—viz., to Sir John Conroy, of Arborfield-hall, Reading; 2nd prize of £5 to No. 305—viz., to his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

CLASS 31.—1st prize of £10 to No. 314—viz., to Mr. Samuel Druce, jun., of Eynsham, Oxon; silver medal to the breeder—viz., to Mr. Samuel Druce, jun., of Eynsham, Oxon; 2nd prize of £5 to No. 318—viz., to Mr. Frederick Crookford, of Harrow-Weald-park, Stannore.

EXTRA STOCK.

Silver medal to the exhibitor of the best heast to No. 160—viz., to Mr. Robert Beman, of Moreton-in-Marsh.

Silver medal to the exhibitor of the best long-woolled sheep to No. 197—viz., to Mr. William Sanday, of Holme Pierrepont, Notts.

Silver medal to the exhibitor of the best short-woolled sheep to No. 289—viz., to his Grace the Duke of Richmond, of Goodwood.

Silver medal to the exhibitor of the best cross-bred sheep to No. 229—viz., to Mr. J. E. Overman, of Burnham Sutton, Norfolk.

Silver medal to the exhibitor of the best pig to No. 324—viz., to Sir John Conroy, of Arborfield-hall, Reading.

GOLD MEDALS.

Gold medal to the exhibitor of the best steer or ox in the 1st, 2nd, 5th, 6th, 9th, 10th, 15th, 17th, or 18th classes, to No. 59—viz., to Mr. Richard Stratton, of Broad Hinton, near Swindon.

Gold medal to the exhibitor of the best heifer or cow in the 3rd, 4th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 16th, or 19th classes, to No. 44—viz., to Mr. J. D. Cooke, of Brampton Brien, Ludlow.

Gold medal to the exhibitor of the best pen of one-year-old long-woolled sheep, in the 20th, 21st, or 22nd classes, to No. 171—viz., to the Most Hon. the Marquis of Exeter, of Burghley House, Stamford.

Gold medal to the exhibitor of the best pen of one-year-old short-woolled sheep, in the 25th, 26th, or 28th classes, to No. 245—viz., to Mr. William Salesbury, of West Lavington, Devizes.

Gold medal to the exhibitor of the best pen of pigs in the 29th, 30th, or 31st classes, to No. 294—viz., to Mr. John Coate, of Hammoon, Blandford.

As an offshoot of the exhibition of stock, the bazaar contained also a great collection of agricultural implements, supplied by the best makers, and two collections of farm produce. The first of these was by Gibbs and Co., of Half-moon-street; the second, a contribution from the Royal Dublin Society, illustrating the capabilities of the Irish soil and climate for the growth of green and root crops in a manner truly wonderful.

The collection of Irish-grown farm produce exhibited by the Royal Dublin Society and the Lord-Lieutenant (and attended by Mr. Corrigan, the Society's curator) greatly exceeded the display of last year: it included several roots of mangolds, weighing from 23 lb. to 24 lb.; cabbages, weight 46 lb. and 48 lb.; and samples of Irish-made butter, by Mr. W. Durgan, the enterprising originator of the Irish Crystal Palace.

THE IMPLEMENTS.

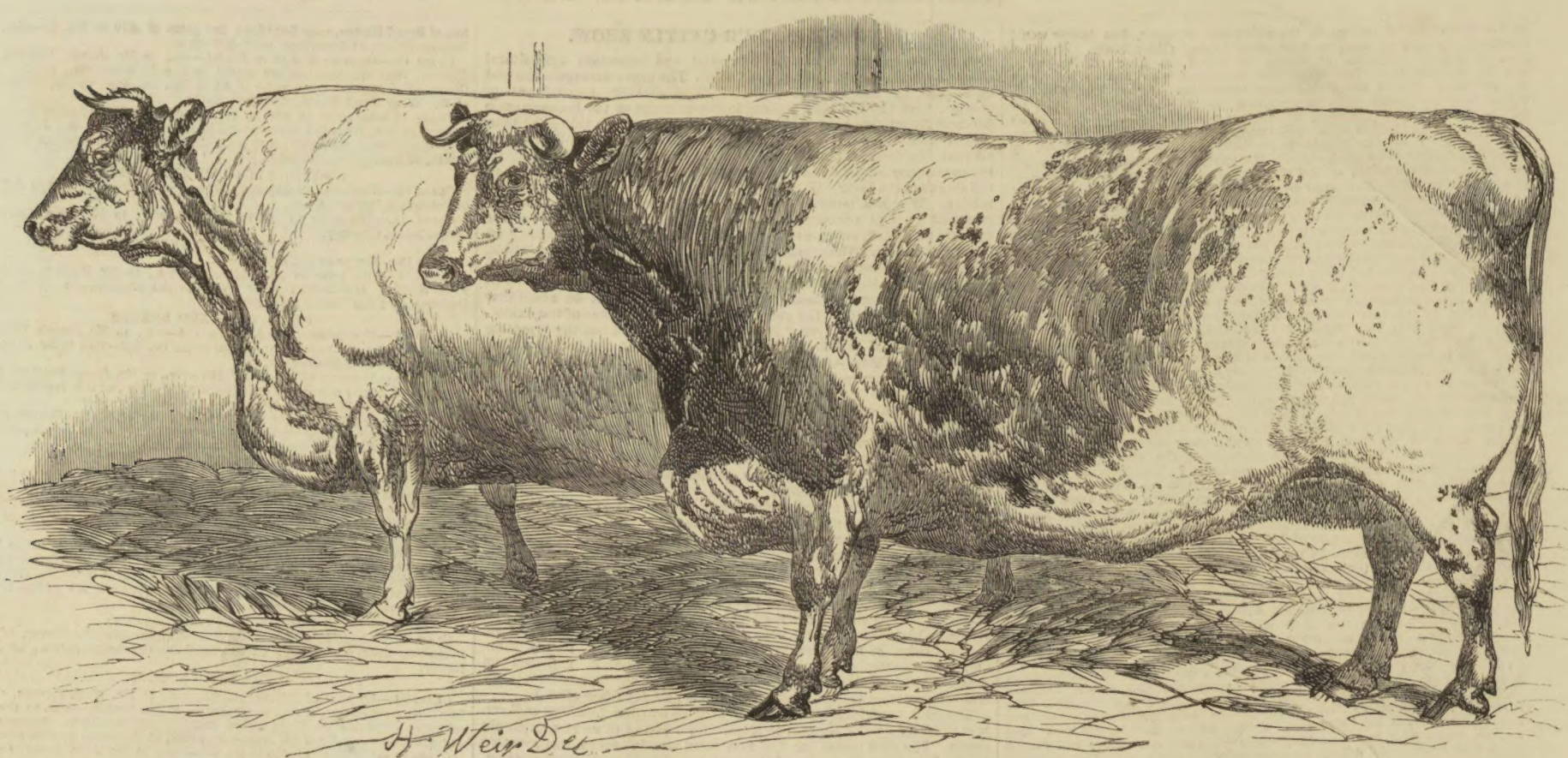
Among the agricultural implements, those which attracted the largest share of notice were the various reaping machines. The different plans of Messrs. McCormick, Hussey, and Bell, were each exhibited; Messrs. Crowley and Sons showed a machine constructed with rotatory sickles; Mr. Stacey his "British reaping and mowing machine." Foremost among the competitors were Messrs. Garrett and Son, who exhibited a full-sized working machine: upon the same principle as the original one of Hussey's, shown at the Great Exhibition, with the exception of the form of the knives, which have been altered by Messrs. Garrett. McCormick's, exhibited by Messrs. Deane and Dray, is also upon the same principle as the original machine. Mr. Crookford showed a reaper, invented by Mr. Bell twenty years since; it is drawn, or rather propelled, by horses from behind, similar to the Bedford drill; the knives have a scissors-cutting motion, and an endless revolving web detains the grain when cut. In the reaper of Messrs. Crowley and Sons, the corn is cut by revolving discs, to the outer rim of each of which are secured six sickles, serrated front and back. The grain is gathered by rakes, secured to a frame placed across the machine, and deposited in a cradle attached to the side of the machine. The reaper is propelled from behind.

Among the other implements there were but few possessing novelty. The only important instance consisted of a machine capable of delivering in a perfect and regular manner those manures principally used as top dressing, such as nitrate of soda, salt, guano, soot, &c. This is called the "broad-cast manure distributor," and was shown by Messrs. Garrett and Sons. The manure is delivered, broad-cast, from the box by means of a barrel fitted with prongs, which carry over the manure, and bring it in contact with a series of scrapers which rise with and clean the barrel as it rotates; whence it passes down the shoot or conductor, and is evenly distributed over the surface—the shoots being furnished with iron rods, fixed in alternate lines, giving them the effect of a sieve, by means of which the manure is separated and pulverized as it falls. The same manufacturers exhibited a six-horse steam-engine, driving a threshing machine in an adjoining yard. This threshing machine is so constructed as to combine the whole processes necessary to prepare the grain for market, and, when worked with six-horse power, will clear and deliver from 40 to 60 bushels per hour.

Messrs. Ransome and Co. exhibited their famed ploughs; Messrs. Clayton and Shuttleworth, a fine six-horse fixed steam-engine; Messrs. Howard and Co. exhibited a new patent iron harrow; Messrs. Cottam and Hallen, a fine collection of chaff-cutting machines; and Messrs. Wedlake and Co., a variety of chaff and tuft cutters, and other machines. Messrs. Cogen and Co. had a very interesting stand filled with articles, showing the great variety of agricultural and dairy purposes to which glass is applicable.

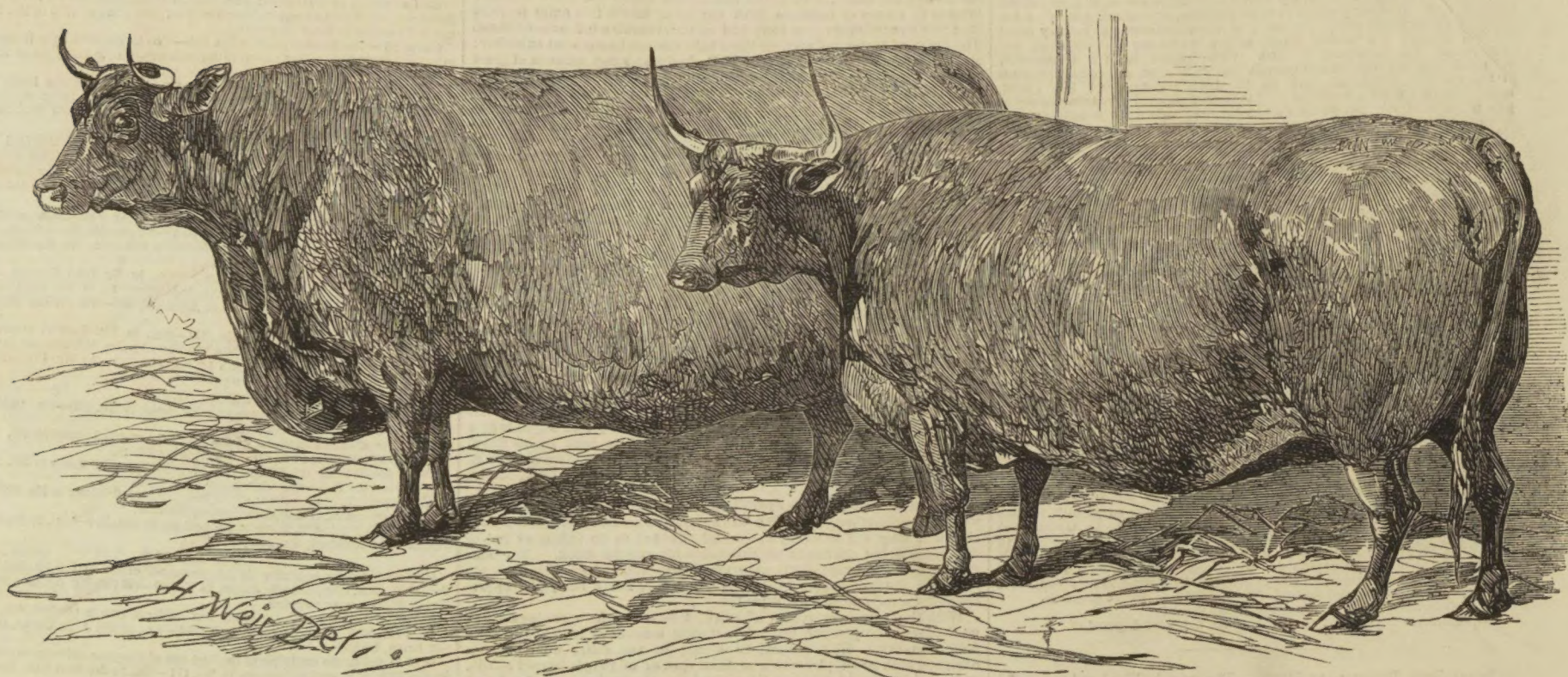
At the meeting of the Club, held on Tuesday, it was resolved that poultry should be exhibited at future shows.

SMITHFIELD CLUB PRIZE CATTLE.



CLASS 11. NO. 84.—MR. JOSEPH PHILLIPS'S SHORT-HORNED HEIFER.
£15 PRIZE, AND SILVER MEDAL.

CLASS 10. NO. 59.—MR. RICHARD STRATTON'S SHORT-HORN.
£25 PRIZE, AND GOLD MEDAL AND SILVER MEDAL.



CLASS 4. NO. 19.—MR. BOND'S DEVON OX.—£20 PRIZE, AND SILVER MEDAL.

CLASS 2. NO. 6.—THE EARL OF LEICESTER'S DEVON OX.—£25 PRIZE, AND SILVER MEDAL.



CLASS 8. NO. 44.—MR. J. D. COOKE'S HEREFORD HEIFER.
£30 PRIZE, GOLD MEDAL, AND SILVER MEDAL.

CLASS 18. NO. 183.—MR. J. FUTCHER, JUN. CROSS-BRED OX.
£15 PRIZE, AND SILVER MEDAL.



ARRIVAL OF THE DEPUTATION FROM THE LEGISLATIVE BODY AT ST. CLOUD.

THE EMPIRE IN FRANCE.

LAST week we announced the brief ceremony that took place on Wednesday evening in the Chamber of Deputies; its ratification by official acts of Thursday morning; and its confirmation by a grand military spectacle on the afternoon of that day. We now illustrate these important events; and subjoin additional details of the ceremonies.

THE DEPUTATION OF THE LEGISLATIVE CORPS AT ST. CLOUD.

On Wednesday evening, at seven o'clock, the members of the Legislative Corps held their sitting—the last under the Republic—to proclaim the result of the votes, and to declare in an official manner the re-establishment of the Empire. The tribunes were crowded, and all the persons occupying them apparently be-

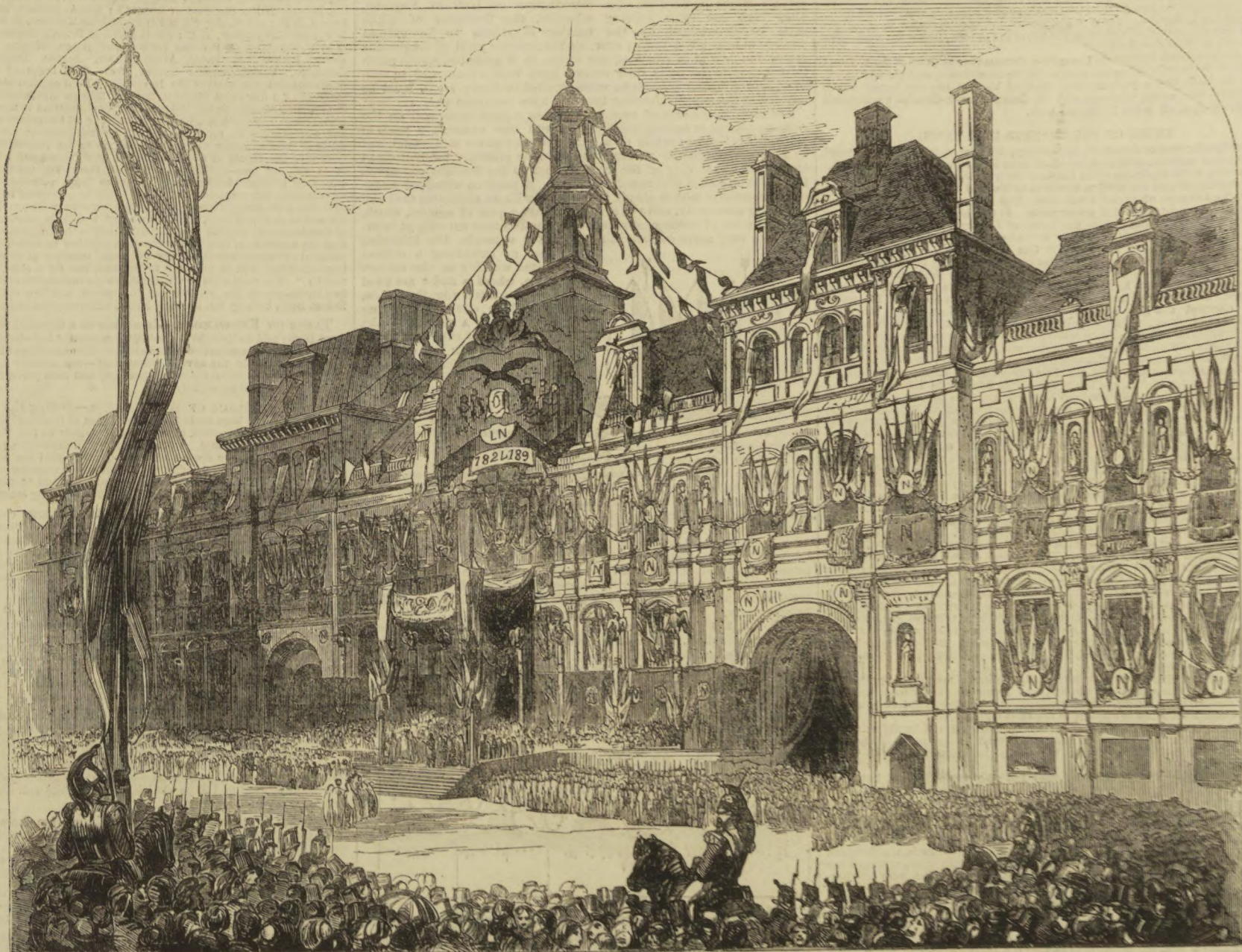
longed to the higher classes of society. The number of deputies present was 240, and all wore their grand official costume.

A solemn silence took place when M. Billault, the President, preceded by the Messengers of State and the Ushers, and accompanied by the Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, entered the House.

The President, after having taken his seat, proceeded to read the official declaration of the Legislative Body, to the effect that the French people has, by an immense majority, called Louis Napoleon to be Emperor of the French.

On concluding his report, M. Billault drew himself up erect, waved his hat over his head, and cried "*Vive l'Empereur!*" The whole of the Deputies also stood up, and uttered the same cry, waving their hats; and many repeated it a second and a third time. It is against the rule of the House, of course, for any

cry to be uttered by strangers; but several ladies joined in the applause, waving their handkerchiefs. The President then retired, and was followed by the Deputies. In the large courtyard of the Chamber, the carriages to convey the members to St. Cloud were already drawn up in order: they were 200 in number. The façade of the Chamber towards the Place de Bourgogne was brilliantly illuminated. The President, accompanied by the members of the Bureaux, preceded by the four principal officers of the Chamber, and the two messengers of State, appeared first in the court, and entered his carriage; he was followed by the Deputies, while the drums of the 28th of the line, and the trumpets of the Lancers, paid him military honours. The carriages of the seven reporters, M.M. Bavoux, Leroux, Delamarre, Reveil, Lemerrier (the Imperialist poet), Belmontet, and Faugier, followed at the rear of the President; and then came the Vice-



PROCLAMATION OF THE EMPIRE, AT THE HOTEL DE VILLE, PARIS.

Letters from Vienna, of the 4th December, report a sanguinary collision between the Montenegrines and the Turks on the Albanian frontier.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES AND DRAWINGS.

The third annual Exhibition of Sketches and Drawings was opened on Monday last, at the Gallery, 121, Pall-mall. It is an improvement upon the two former displays, and is on all accounts a most interesting and gratifying exhibition. We have here in little the original studies in all schools of painting—mere portraiture alone excepted—by most of the best artists of the day, and have an opportunity of tracing the patient steps by which they arrived at the realisation of their favourite conceptions. The aspect of the walls is that of a miniature Trafalgar-square, and Suffolk-street with the two Water-Colour Societies added; and in not a few instances we apprehend the smaller sketch must be acknowledged to be more complete and successful than the picture afterwards painted from it. Whether this be accepted as a compliment or not, it is undoubtedly the case, that the original sketches for some of the favourite works of our leading artists are now eagerly sought after, and command high prices; prices quite disproportionate to those which the works themselves once fetched. This says much for the prospects of art amongst us, and we hope artists will improve upon it.

Amongst the most interesting works in the present collection are three by the late J. W. Turner: one the "Wreck," the other two, views on the "Wa-hurn, under Folly-hall," and of "Plymouth"—both specimens of his early style, and remarkable for their genuine character, both of outline and effect. Alfred Elmore exhibits a "Sketch for the Picture of Jotspur and the Pop," remarkable both as a study, and for its high finish. Alfred Clint has a charming "Heath Scene, Dorsetshire," and another landscape; Copley Fielding, a "View of Tintern Abbey," full of warmth and tenderness; John Callow some admirable shipping pieces, among which one especially attracted—"In the Yarmouth Roads;" Duncan a sweet "Sketch on the River Lea," and a "View of Yarmouth Harbour," vigorously treated. E. R. Lee, Boddington, E. Armitage, J. Uwins, A. W. Williams, and others, also contribute largely and successfully in the landscape style. W. Gale produces a very careful sketch from the wall of the Refectory at the Convent of the Della Grazie, at Milan, showing Leonardo da Vinci's grand fresco of the "Last Supper," in its present (we fear hopeless) condition. A sketch in grey and brown of "Russian Peasants playing at Dice," by A. Ivons, claims notice alike for the original and life-like conception and the masterly execution. "A Sketch of My Partner," by J. G. Nash; "The Morning of Life," by Miss M. A. Cole; and "Finette," by J. W. Glass, are three female studies of various character, but all cleverly treated. There are pre-Raphaelite efforts in the room, most of which are already ticketed "sold"—an unmistakable evidence of the tendency of the public taste in that direction.

PORTRAIT OF JOSEPH HUME, ESQ., M.P. BY LUCAS.

A portrait of the veteran reformer, the member for Montrose, by John Lucas, is now on view at Messrs. Graves, previously to being engraved. This portrait owes its origin to a subscription raised under a committee of the members of the House of Commons, as a mark of their high estimation of the honourable member's long and valued services. It is full-length, standing, and is an excellent likeness, though of a date some ten or fifteen years back, when the honourable gentleman was in the full vigour of his parliamentary life. A table with books on it, and a green leather arm-chair complete the simple background. After it has been engraved every subscriber will receive an autograph proof in return for his subscription; and the picture itself will then be deposited in some public institution to be chosen by the subscribers.

THE LYING IN STATE AND FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON BY HAGHE.

Mr. Haghe has just completed two very spirited and accurate paintings, representing the Lying in State and the Funeral of the great Duke of Wellington; and they are now on view at Messrs. Ackermann's, preparatory to being engraved. The artist has been extremely successful in both these efforts; though, of course, the interment scene, beneath the great dome of St. Paul's, from the vastness of the scene and the variety of brilliant grouping, is the most effective.

BIRTHPLACE OF THE LATE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

SINCE the Illustrations of Dangan were engraved (see Supplement published with the present Number), the long disputed points of the place and day of the birth of Wellington have been satisfactorily settled by the Rev. Dr. John Murray, of Dublin, in a pamphlet, wherein he has traced the evidence on both points, and most satisfactorily established, as follows:—

As to date. The Public Register of May, 1769, and *Pue's Occurrences* of the same date, copy this announcement from the *Dublin Mercury* of May 4:—"Birth. In Merriem-street, the Right Honourable the Countess of Mornington, of a son." Without date. In the *Dublin Gazette* for May 2-4, there is a similar notice:—"A few days ago, in Merriem-street, the Countess of Mornington, of a son." *Exshaw's Gentleman's Magazine*, a Dublin periodical, of May 1, announces:—"April 29th, the Countess of Mornington, of a son." And in the baptismal register of St. Peter's Church, Dublin, there is the christening—"April 30th, Arthur, son of the Right Honourable Earl and Countess of Mornington," attested by Isaac Mann, Archdeacon.

As to place. Merriem-street is mentioned in one of the birth announcements: the east side of Merriem-street is in St. Peter's parish. *Watson's Almanack* for 1793 mentions Merriem-square as the Dublin residence of the Mornington family. At the date of Wellington's birth, Merriem-square was so called prospectively, for it was unbuild; and there is a house in Upper Merriem-street, situated in St. Peter's parish, which would have been at the corner of the street in the vacant space called the square. This house is mentioned by Lord Cloncurry in his "Personal Recollections":—

"I graduated in arts in the year 1791, as it happened, upon the day on which my father entertained the Lord-Lieutenant (the Earl of Westmoreland) for the first time, at Mornington House, a residence in Merriem-street, which he had purchased from the late Marquis Wellesley. * * * It is at present occupied by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners."

It will be recollected that in the Memoir of the late Duke, in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Sept. 18, page 226, we stated our conviction that Mornington House, in Dublin, was the place of the Duke's birth; although his Grace's biographers had almost invariably assigned it to Dangan Castle, the erroneous suggestion of which is attributed to the witness who was brought from Dangan to answer the allegation of Mr. Wesley's minority at his return for Trim in 1790.

We understand that it is intended to place a tablet upon the front of Mornington-house, in Dublin, commemorating the now proven fact of the Duke's birth within its walls.

"GLORY," IN THE WELLINGTON DESPATCHES.—(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.) A paragraph has gone the round of several papers, stating that the word "glory" never occurs in the despatches of the late Duke of Wellington; and this is alluded to as a fact in a leading article of your valuable Journal of November 20th. That the statement is, however, inaccurate, I have discovered, by merely turning at random to the *Gazettes* of 1815, containing a despatch, dated Orville, June 29, 1815, transmitting lists of the officers killed, wounded, and missing at Waterloo (and published in the *London Gazette* of July 3, being a supplement to that of July 1, in the same year). His Grace observes:—"Notwithstanding the glory of the occasion, it is impossible not to lament such men, both on account of the public and as friends.—A SUBSCRIBER.—Dec. 4, 1852."

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

APPOINTMENTS AND PREFERENCE.—The following appointments and preferences have recently been made:—*Sub-Deanery*: The Hon. and Rev. S. W. Lawley, M.A., to, in the Cathedral Church of York. *Rectories*: The Rev. Thomas Bacon, M.A., to King's Wootley, Hampshire; the Rev. Henry Anthony Ploam, D.D., to Bradley, near Andover; the Rev. Charles Worley, B.A., to St. Werburgh's, Dublin, and to the Chancery of St. Patrick's Cathedral; the Rev. R. Parker, M.A., to Wells, with Claxby Dextorp vicarage annexed, diocese of Lincoln; the Rev. J. T. Walker, M.A., to Ashdon, Essex; the Rev. John Beauvoir Dalison, M.A., to Manton, Lincolnshire; the Rev. Washington Shirley Maturin, M.A., to Thurgarton, Norfolk; the Rev. William Wright, M.A., to St. Peter's, Worcester; the Rev. A. C. Smith, B.A., to Yatesbury, near Calne, Wiltshire. *Vicarages*: The Rev. S. K. Webster, M.A., to Ingham, Lincolnshire; *Curacies*: The Rev. W. C. Welsford to Stedfield, Kent; the Rev. E. W. Tarleton, B.A., to St. George's Church, Kendal, Westmoreland; the Rev. C. A. Craven, B.A., to Wells, Norfolk; the Rev. James Fuge, M.A., to Over-Poorer, Cheshire; the Rev. C. H. Cooke to Burford-cum-Fnbrook, Oxon; the Rev. Clement S. Sharpe to Ince, Cheshire; the Rev. William Calder, B.A., to Fairfield. *Chaplaincies*: The Rev. Henry Frookes Edgell, B.A., to her Majesty's ship *Agamemnon*; the Rev. G. Thompson to be chaplain to the House of Correction, Woburn; the Rev. W. Barham, M.A., to be chaplain to the Cambridge Borough Gaol.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.—The play selected for this year's performance is the *Adelphi* of Terence. The nights of representation are Monday, the 13th; Thursday, the 16th; and Monday, the 20th inst. The entrance to Dean's-yard will be by Great College-street.

On Friday last, near Devizes, was shot one of the very rare and beautiful species of "Turkey Buzzard" (*Melospiza striata*, Linnaeus).

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M P.—Hall.—The Treatise of Ruy Lopez was first published at Alcala, in 1541. See an article on the "Classical Chess Authors" in the present month's number of the *Chess-Player's Chronicle*. This article, we are told, is one of a series intended to include every writer of note on the game, from the time of Luena to the present day.

CEAR: B R G, Monmouthshire.—You will have seen from the continuation of the game given in our last, that you have failed in hitting upon the only winning line of operation.

P A M.—Your first-move problem can be solved easily in three moves.

T R.—Before venturing to impugn the accuracy of Chess Problems, invented and elaborated by the first masters of the science, you should at least acquire some knowledge of the mere rudiments of the game. The Problems specified are in every respect correct, and cannot be solved in less than the stipulated number of moves.

AMATEUR.—You should inquire the price of some dealer in such articles. How can we possibly guess without knowing the size and materials?

HEGROS.—Your solutions are correct, but should have been sent earlier.

C B, Brighton.—You shall have our opinion on their merits in the next Number. They are now under examination.

F R S.—We cannot reply to communications which come unsigned. The letter you allude to had no initials or signature of any kind whatever.

T E B.—He content with solving the Problems of others for the present.

C F S.—Received with thanks.

F W M, Hall, Nova Scotia.—Your suggested system of Chess Notation, by means of the Greek or Roman alphabet, however ingenious, will find few favourers in Europe. The problem shall be examined and reported on in our next.

W G, of York.—A private acknowledgment has been forwarded.

J B, of Staffordshire.—The lesser one is too simple; and the idea of the other, since the publication of the Indian Problem, has been worn threadbare.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 461, by Brutus, Gaslight, Constant Subscriber, E F H of Hartford, Rev T J of Lincoln, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 462, by M P, Loxy, Guppy, Stella, D D, Cantab, T E B of Woodford, are correct. All others are wrong.

Pressure for space compels us to postpone this answer to a multitude of Chess Correspondents until next week.

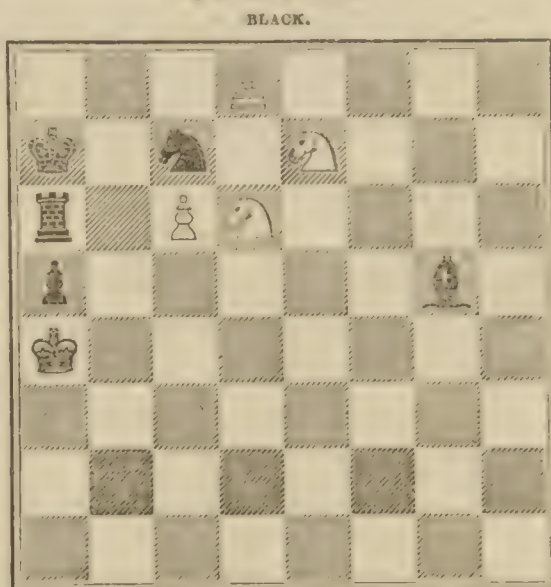
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 460.			
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q 6th (ch)	K to R sq (best)	4. K to Q Kt 2d	Q to Q Kt 8th (ch)
2. B to K 5th	P to K B 7th (best)	5. Q takes Q	Q takes Q
3. P "Queens"	P "Queens" (ch)	6. B to K 4th (ch)	Q to Q B 3d
		7. B takes Q—Mate.	

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 461.			
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q Kt 7th	Q takes Q	3. Kt takes Q	Anything
2. B to K 4th	Q to Q 5th (a)	4. R to Q Kt sq—Disc. checkmate	

(a) Black has other moves, but none which can possibly retard the mate.

PROBLEM No. 463.

By the Rev. H. BOLTON.



WHITE.

White, playing first, mates in seven moves.

MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. HARRWITZ AND WILLIAMS.

TERMINATION OF THE FIRST CONTEST.

The first series of games between these combatants has terminated in a decisive victory for the German player; his "celebrated" opponent (as a contemporary has prematurely designated him), out of ten games, not having been able to score a solitary one! The second match, in which both parties are bound to play P to K 4th for their opening moves, has already commenced, and we shall report progress in our next.

CHESS IN RUSSIA.

The following Game was contested lately between Prince OURUSSOFF the Younger and M. SCARMOFF.

(Gioco Piano).

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Prince O.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Prince O.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	20. Q takes Q (b)	B takes Q
2. Kt to K B 3d	Kt to Q B 3d	21. B to Q B 3d (c)	B to K B 4th
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	22. P to K R 3d	B to Q 6th
4. P to Q B 3d	Kt to K B 3d	23. P to Q R 3d	P to Q sq
5. Castles	Kt takes K P	24. Kt to K 5th	Kt to Q 5th
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P	25. Kt takes P (d)	Kt to K 7th (ch)
7. P takes P	P to Q 4th (a)	26. Kt to R 2d	K takes B
8. P takes B	P takes B	27. P takes Kt	B to Q 4th
9. Q to K 2d	Q to her 6th	28. Kt to K 3d	R to Q 2d
10. R to K 4th	P to K B 4th	29. Kt to Q B 4th	B to K B 4th
11. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Castles	30. R takes R (e)	B takes K
12. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt	31. Kt to Q R 5th	B to Q B sq
13. Q takes P	B to K B 4th	32. K to his Kt 3d	K to B 3d
14. Q to K R 4th	Q to K sq	33. K to K 4th	K to K 3d
15. B to K 3d	Kt to Q Kt 5th	34. K to K 4th	P to Q Kt 3d
16. Q to R sq	Q to K 5th	35. Kt to Q B 4th	B to Q Kt 2d (ch)
17. Q to K R 3d	Kt to Q B 7th	36. K to his 3d	B takes P
18. B to Q 4th	Q to K Kt 5th	37. P takes P	Q B P takes P
19. R takes R	R takes R	38. P to K R 4th	

And the Game was abandoned as drawn.

(a) This variation of the Gioco Piano is hardly so favourable to the defending player as the ordinary mode of conducting the opening.

(b) If he had ventured to take the Q B Pawn, it would have cost him the game.

(c) Threatening to enter and win the Knight.

(d) He would not have improved his game by first taking off the Kt.

(e) R to Q 4th would, perhaps, have been better.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 773.—By P. P. P., of India.

White: K at K 5th, Q at K 7th, Rs at Q B sq and Q Kt 4th, Ps at K Kt 5th and K 4th, Kt at Q K 5th.

Black: K at Q B 4th, Q at Q B 5th, R at Q B 3d, B at Q 6th, Kt at Q Kt 4th, P at Q 5th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 774.—By W. GILBY, Esq.

White: K at K R 2d, Q at K R 4th, Ps at K R 4th, K B 6th, and Q Kt 5th.

Black: K at K 3d, Rs at Q 8th and Q Kt 8th, P at K B 3d.

Black to play and draw the game.

No. 775.—By HERB KROMB.

White: K at his Kt 2d, Bs at Q B sq and Q Kt 3d, Kt at K Kt 3d, Ps at K R 2d, K B 2d, Q B 3d, and Q Kt 2d.

Black: K at Q 6th, P at K 5th.

White to play and give mate in four moves.

No. 776.—By HERB ROSMANN.

White: K at Q Kt 2d, Q at K Kt 7th, Kt at K B 5th, P at K 5th.

Black: K at his 3d, B at Q 4th, Kt at K B 3d, P at K 5th.

White, playing first, mates in three moves.

No. 777.—By S. LEWIS.

White: K at Q R 3d, R at Q 8th, B at Q Kt sq, Kt at K 7th; Ps at Q 4th, Q Kt 2d, and Q R 5th.

Black: K at Q B 5th, Ps at Q B 2d and Q R 3d.

White, playing first, mates in four moves.

No. 778.—By STELLA (ci-devant JCDT).

White: K at K B 6th, B at Q 2d, Kt at Q Kt 7th; Ps at K B 3d, Q B 2d, and Q R 2d and 3d.

Black: K at Q 5th, P at Q B 4th.

White to play, and mate in six moves.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Letters from Stockholm, of the 26th ult., state that a most favourable change has taken place in the King of Sweden's health.

Viscountess Palmerston gave a grand dinner on Saturday evening last, at the family mansion, in Carlton-gardens. Viscount Palmerston was prevented joining the party by slight indisposition. After the banquet the noble Viscountess had a "reception," which was attended by a very numerous circle of the corps diplomatique and aristocracy.

We regret to announce the sudden death, on Sunday last, at Kemp-town, Brighton, of the Hon. Mrs. Galt, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Peregrine Galt, and sister of Viscount Sydney.

The potato crop in Newfoundland has proved an entire failure.

The Corporation of London has made a grant of the fittings of the Gerard's-hall Crypt to the Crystal Palace Company.

The Rhine has overflowed its banks for the fourth time since May last.

A lecturer on chemistry has been expelled by the police from Frankfurt, for stating before an audience that by cutting the wires of an electric telegraph the communications would infallibly be interrupted.

One hundred and twenty-seven ingots of copper, from the copper region of Lake Superior, were sold during the present week at Birmingham, at the price of £105 10s. per ton. It is believed to be the first sale of copper from the United States ever made in England.

Prince Puchler Muskau has written to the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, denying the fact of his conversion to the Roman Catholic Church.

A fever of a very bad type is raging at the Kingswood collieries near Bristol.

Mr. Napier, fourth engineer on board the *La Plata*, died of malignant fever, on Sunday, at Southampton.

The British residents in New York, observed the 18th ult., in honour of the funeral of the late Duke of Wellington. This day also was kept at Montreal.

Five insurrections have lately taken place in Mexico.

The Emperor of Russia will in a few weeks have concentrated on his western frontier an army of 240,000 men, composed of the troops in Russian Poland and Lithuania.

One of the latest seizures under the Prussian press-law is a translation of Thomas Paine's "Rights of Man," found on the premises of a Berlin bookseller.

The Egyptian frigate, which left Southampton on Saturday, took out an immense quantity of iron materials and machinery for the construction of the railroad now forming in Egypt.

The seven principal ports of the Canary Islands were opened as free ports on the 10th of October.

The copyright in M. Victor Hugo's works has been purchased, for 82,000*l.*, by M. Lebigre and Delahaye, from the society which was formed ten years since for the purpose of circulating the writings of the celebrated poet. They will now be published in cheap duodecimo editions.

Accounts from Jerusalem, of the 26th October, mention that the Commission appointed to settle the question of the possession of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, raised by the Governments of France and Rome, separated a few days before, without being able to accomplish that object.

St Paul's Cathedral on Monday was restored to its ordinary uses.

In the week ending last Saturday, 380 despatches were forwarded from and received at Corshill by the Submarine Telegraph Company, giving a return of £298 12s. 11d. sterling for that week.

Orders have been given to strengthen the fortifications on the western coast of France, and the measure is said to be "an answer" to the announced addition to the British navy.

The English agents instructed to make an offer to the Frankfurt Diet for the six war-ships which remain of the "German fleet," have been informed that they are theirs at the price of 210,000 thalers.

Colonel Rawlinson, the decipherer of the arrow-headed inscriptions, has been elected a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences, Berlin, in the room of Bunsen.

The envoys of the New Crystal Palace have entrusted the German antiquarian, Doctor Braun, with the execution of an extensive series of casts from the *chef-d'œuvres* of ancient and modern sculpture in Rome.

Mr. Leadbitter, the Bow-street officer, who was killed by a cab falling over him last week, was buried on Wednesday in the Brompton Cemetery.

The Government of Hesse Darmstadt has concluded with the house of MM. de Rothschild a loan of 1,200,000 florins, at four and a half per cent interest, for the construction of a railroad.

Active efforts are still being made to induce the Pope to come to France.

Parliament, it is said, will adjourn for the Christmas recess on the 15th or 16th of the present month, and meet again early in February.

A copy of Rauch's monument at Berlin, of Frederick the Great, has been bought for the Crystal Palace at Sydenham.

Prince Charles of Prussia, while hunting last week, fell off his horse, and received injuries which will probably leave him lame for life.

The Grand Duchess of Tuscany was delivered of a Prince on the 25th ult. In consequence of this event the Grand Duke has granted a general pardon for all offences within the jurisdiction of the police.

General de Lamoricière left Frankfurt on the 30th ult., with his family, for Belgium.

Calignani says, an important improvement in the mode of purifying gas has just been made by the use of peat charcoal instead of lime.

The gold coin in France last year was treble the amount of that coined in 1850, making the large sum of 254,483,622 francs.

M. Guarducci, a clerk in the bank of Messrs. Fenzli and Hall, has been arrested in Florence for the crime of Protestantism!

Baron Ward, the English Premier of Parma, by a ducal decree, has had conferred on him the Grand Cross (in brilliants) of the Order of St. Louis.

The twenty-seventh anniversary of the accession to the throne of the Emperor of Russia was celebrated at Warsaw on the 21st inst., with great solemnity. Divine service was performed in all the churches, and salutes were fired from the citadel.

The new Imperial crown of Napoleon III. is said to be not only a masterpiece of the jeweller's art, but one which will surpass every Royal ornament in its richness in pearls and precious stones.

Application has been made for an Act of Parliament for power to incorporate a company to denote time by the agency of electricity, and for the supply of electrical time clockwork and machinery throughout the country.

Gibson's statue of Sir Robert Peel will be finished in three months. It is to be placed in Westminster Abbey.

The Saxon Government has addressed a notice to that of England, declaring that it shall henceforth require all passports given to British subjects to contain a description of the persons of the bearers on the margin, as is the case with the passports of subjects of all other countries.

Itinerating village libraries are being established in Yorkshire.

At Liverpool all party processions are now rigorously forbidden.

The collieries in North Wales are filled with water, and the works are suspended on that account.

In London there are 12,514 houses assessed to the inhabited House-duty; in Westminster, 19,714; and in Middlesex, 101,367. The total duty paid was £273,446. The duty paid under the Window-tax amounted to £549,200 annually.

The Swilly rocks, Menai Straits, are to be removed by blasting.

The *Dublin Evening Post* says:—"Lord Jocelyn, who is married to the step-daughter of Lord Palmerston, is to be appointed to the government of Bombay."

The total number of sailing vessels and steamers registered as British vessels employed during last year, not including repeated voyages, was 18,184. The tonnage was 3,360,935, and the number of men employed, exclusive of masters, was 141,937.

The law on the press has passed the Belgian Chamber. An amendment was accepted that no prosecution for offences committed by the press against a foreign Government will take place, unless the Government so attacked should demand it.

A Supplement to the *London Gazette* of Friday, the 3rd of December, contains an official account of the public funeral of the late Duke of Wellington, with the names of all the persons who took part in the ceremonial.



MEXICAN PONIES PRESENTED TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.

PRESENTS FROM MEXICO TO HER MAJESTY AND THE PRINCE OF WALES.

WE have been favoured with a view of some interesting presents recently sent to her Majesty and the Prince of Wales, by the President of the Mexican Republic.

The present to the Queen consists of two boxes, in mahogany, beautifully manufactured. They bear inscriptions upon silver plates, and contain two other boxes, full of chocolate. As regards the material and workmanship, these boxes are objects of great curiosity. The smaller



PART OF THE MEXICAN "MANGA."

boxes are made of the fibrous part of a root, called camelote, which is perhaps the lightest of all vegetable substances; when dry, its colour is very white. It can be cut into any shape, and receives any kind of colour

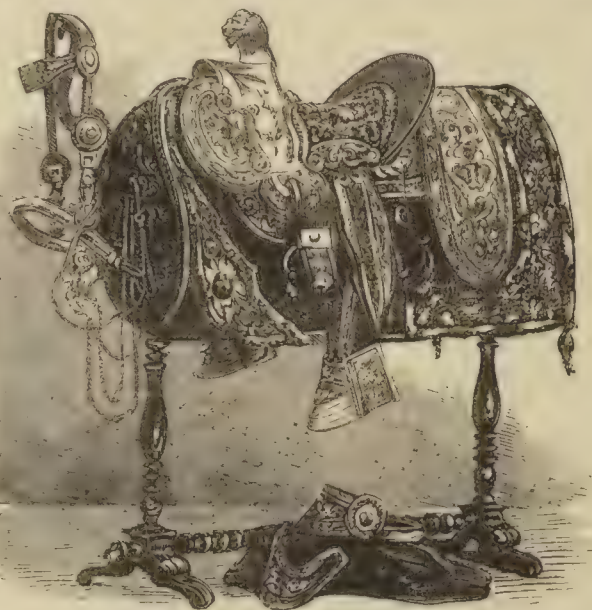
with remarkable facility. It is very generally employed in the manufacture of flowers, figures, statuettes, and many other articles. It cannot, however, be used for ordinary purposes, in consequence of its being of such delicacy that the touch of the fingers tarnishes its surface and injures its texture. Such is the material of which these boxes are made. They are ornamented with flowers in bas-relief, made from the camelote. Upon an interior cover there are a great number of small quadrillions, each of which contains a little figure, beautifully executed, from the same material. These figures exhibit every variety of costume of the Mexicans. It would be scarcely possible to illustrate the exquisiteness of such minute workmanship.

The present to the Prince of Wales consists of three Mexican ponies, a saddle, with a bit and spurs; and a kind of cloak, which in Mexico is called "manga."

The ponies are beautifully formed, and of remarkable grace. They possess great spirit and courage. Two of them are horses, and the third is a little white mare, which closely resembles a charger in miniature. They were placed under the care of a Mexican boy, as groom, who accompanied them to England. This young fellow is clothed in the dress of a Mexican farmer, and exhibits much skill in horsemanship, being easy and firm upon the saddle. The little mare evinces much impetuosity and fire. At the least command of the boy she puts forth all her strength and agility; but at the same time is exceedingly docile, tractable, and light of action.

The saddle is an especial object of interest; and our readers may judge of the great beauty of the design, richness of the materials, and perfection of the workmanship, by the accompanying diagram, sketched by our artist from a stereoscopic daguerrotype by M. Claudet: the elaborate embroidery, adorned with silver filigree, is of extreme delicacy. The beautiful harness is made from the Mexican model, which is derived from the Spaniards, who appear to have themselves copied it from the Arabs. It consists of a frame, covered with solid silver, ornamented with a variety of arabesques, executed with great taste, and engraved at the sides with the arms of England. The interior part of this frame, as seen in the diagram, is terminated with a lion's head of the same metal. In the hinder part

are holsters with silver guards, and covered with an elliptical piece of leather, embroidered with gold and silver over a blue ground of silk divided by very minute scarlet fillets. The stirrups are of solid silver



MEXICAN SADDLE, BRIDLE, AND SPURS.

covered on the front with filigree of the same metal. All the harness rests on the horse over a saddle-cloth of blue velvet, richly embroidered with silver and gold. The bit and spurs are of silver, gracefully chased; and the reins, buckles, and other parts of the harness consist of leather and silver filigree.

The bit is not less worthy of attention, as it is of extraordinary efficacy, and of such power, that the horse obeys it at the slightest touch. It is not constructed with a simple hinge, as the English bit, but it has in the centre a lever, which acts against the horse's palate. A bit of this powerful character is necessary to govern the Mexican horse, which runs wild in its youth on the prairies. At the age of four years the horses are caught, and subjected to the saddle: before using the bit, they are tamed with a single cord bound to their head; and the bit is not made use of until they are able to bear it without a struggle.

We have also engraved the circular part (which is embroidered in the centre) of the Mexican cloak, which is called manga. It has in the middle an aperture for the head. These vestments vary exceedingly in design and quality; some of them being as rich as that sent to the Prince of Wales—which, as shown in the illustration, is embroidered with silver, and fringed.

We have likewise portrayed the ponies; one ridden by the groom, in his native costume.

FLOODS AT SALISBURY

THE City of Salisbury has been recently visited with serious floods. All the lower parts of Fisherton have been from two to three feet under water. The inhabitants of several of the cottages were compelled to betake themselves, with their furniture, to the upper floors; and, in many cases, considerable suffering and distress have been the result. Of course the foot passenger traffic was suspended, and horses and carts piled for hire between the infirmary and the turnpike. The ordinarily shallow stream that traverses Back-lane, became a roaring flood; and the Avon extended its swollen waters right and left, so as to threaten the stability of the town-mill, and the adjacent premises. In Back-lane two cows, which had strayed into the water, were carried down by the flood, but were saved from drowning by the coming into contact with Summerlock-bridge, the arch of which being covered with water, stopped the cows, and thus enabled them to be rescued. A correspondent of the *Salisbury and Winchester Journal* states, that on the 26th ult., while Dr. Finch and Mr. Jackson were (in heavy rain and knee high in water) on the north side of Fisherton-street, distributing 1s. per head to the poor families, two men, in the employ of Mr. James Blake, landlord of the Waggon and Horses Inn, Fisherton, went from door to door distributing a quart of strong beer to each family. Both acts of kindness were gratefully received; and the assistance in money enabled the poor to provide themselves for pressing necessity. The accompanying illustration, from a sketch by our own artist, shows a portion of the flooded district of Fisherton.

Fisherton has, however, experienced a longer visitation of flood than that we have just described; for, in the winter of 1809, the water ran through many of the houses there for nearly six weeks.



FLOOD AT FISHERTON, SALISBURY.



THE LATE MISS BERRY.—FROM A BUST BY THE HON. ANNE SEYMOUR DAMER.

THE LATE MISS BERRY.

HORACE WALPOLE, Earl of Orford, was a lively boy, and amused the grave statesman his father, when George I. was King. Horace Walpole was a youth of fashion, and began to be an author under George II. Early in the reign of George III. he delighted the world with his famous "Castle of Otranto." In mind, and scarcely in body, Horace Walpole never grew old: he lived to be a gay lover while the French revolution occupied Europe. One of the heroines of his pleasant evening of existence passed at Strawberry-hill, forms the subject of this notice.

Miss Berry (such was her name) was the elder of the two daughters of Robert Berry, Esq., of South Audley-street; a Yorkshire gentleman, of fortune, and the disappointed heir-at-law of an uncle, who unexpectedly left his wealth away from him. The names of these girls were, Mary and Agnes; or, as they were called in society, *Old Berry* and *Elder Berry*. Mary, even when Walpole knew her, was acquainted with Latin; and Agnes painted in water-colours, and had a taste for sculpture. Walpole is said to have first become personally acquainted with Miss Berry, and her sister, at Lord Strafford's, at Wentworth Castle, in Yorkshire. He met them before 1789, and was soon enamoured. The result, on the part of the ladies, was a Platonic attachment of lasting duration towards "the forlorn antique of seventy-one"—for to such age had the author of "The Castle of Otranto" then come. A perpetual correspondence between the Berrys and their fantastic

inamorato heightened the charms of this loving friendship. The ladies were his frequent visitors at Strawberry-hill. "Walpole," says the *Athenæum*, "was fond of his two wives, as he called them—would write and number his letters to them—and tell them stories of his early life, and what he had seen and heard, with ten times the vivacity and minuteness that he employed in telling similar stories to Pinkerton or Dalrymple. The ladies listened: and it was Walpole's joy—

Still with his favourite Berrys to remain.

Delighted with what they heard, they began with notes of what he told them; and soon induced him, by the sweet power of two female pleaders at his ear and in his favourite 'Tribune,' to put in writing these charming 'Reminiscences' of the Courts of George I. and his son, which will continue to be read with interest as long as English history is read. In the opening sentence of his 'Reminiscences,' Walpole tells the origin of his now printed recollections, and gives us to understand, that he had 'no greater pleasure' than to please both the ladies. So his contemporaries understood:—and Courtenay, somewhat to his annoyance, described him as one—

Who to love tunes his note with the fire of old age,
And chirps the trim lay in a trim gothic cage—

alluding to some rather mediocre verses which he had addressed to his 'dear wives,' and printed at his private press.

After Walpole's death, which occurred on the 2nd of March, 1797, the two Misses Berry and their father, published an edition of his works in five volumes. From this period the sojourn of the ladies was either in South Audley-street; Curzon-street; or at Richmond, in the vicinity of the well-loved Strawberry-hill. Their time was spent agreeably in the society of wits, authors, and people of fashion. In 1817, their father died at Genoa. In 1844, Mary Berry brought out a collection of her own writings, in two octavo volumes, entitled—"England and France; a Comparative View of the Social Condition of both Countries, from the Restoration of Charles the Second to the Present Time: to which are now first added, Remarks on Lord Orford's Letters;" "The Life of the Marquise du Deffand;" "Life of Rachel, Lady Russell;" and "Fashionable Friends," a comedy. Miss Berry subsequently wrote a "Vindication of Macaulay's Character of Horace Walpole." The publication, in 1840, of the letters of Walpole to herself and her sister, proved the most prosperous of her literary speculations.

On the 20th ultimo, in her ninetieth year, Mary Berry departed this life, having survived her sister Agnes about eighteen months. Her death severs the last literary link that connected with our age the days of Horace Walpole, which were the days of great men: for in his time lived and died Pope and Swift, Johnson and Goldsmith, Gibbon, Robertson, and Burns; and how many more mighty contemporaries.

The accompanying Portrait is copied, by permission, from the bust by the Hon. Anne Seymour Damer, in the possession of Sir A. Johnston; engraved in Miss Berry's "England and France" (Bentley), 1844.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

MR. GEORGE ALEXANDER HAMILTON, M.P. FOR DUBLIN UNIVERSITY, JOINT SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY.

It is not always the man highest in office who is really the most important person in the Government. In every party there are one or more gentlemen who wield a kind of mysterious influence, and are very extensively courted, though, seemingly, scarcely entitled, by their position to such distinction. They are also honoured with the intimate confidence of their party chief to an extent not vouchsafed to many important members of the Government who are not of the chosen few

called the Cabinet. These gentlemen are the Secretaries to the Treasury, one of whom is especially known, in the conventional language of the political world, as the patronage secretary. His duties are various and anomalous; and the most agreeable of them is the communication to the favoured objects of ministerial patronage of the acts of grace extended to them. Mr. Geo. Alex. Hamilton, on the accession of the present Ministry, was nominated by Lord Derby to this delicate and responsible office. Like the appointment of Mr. Walpole, it was Lord Derby's own act—



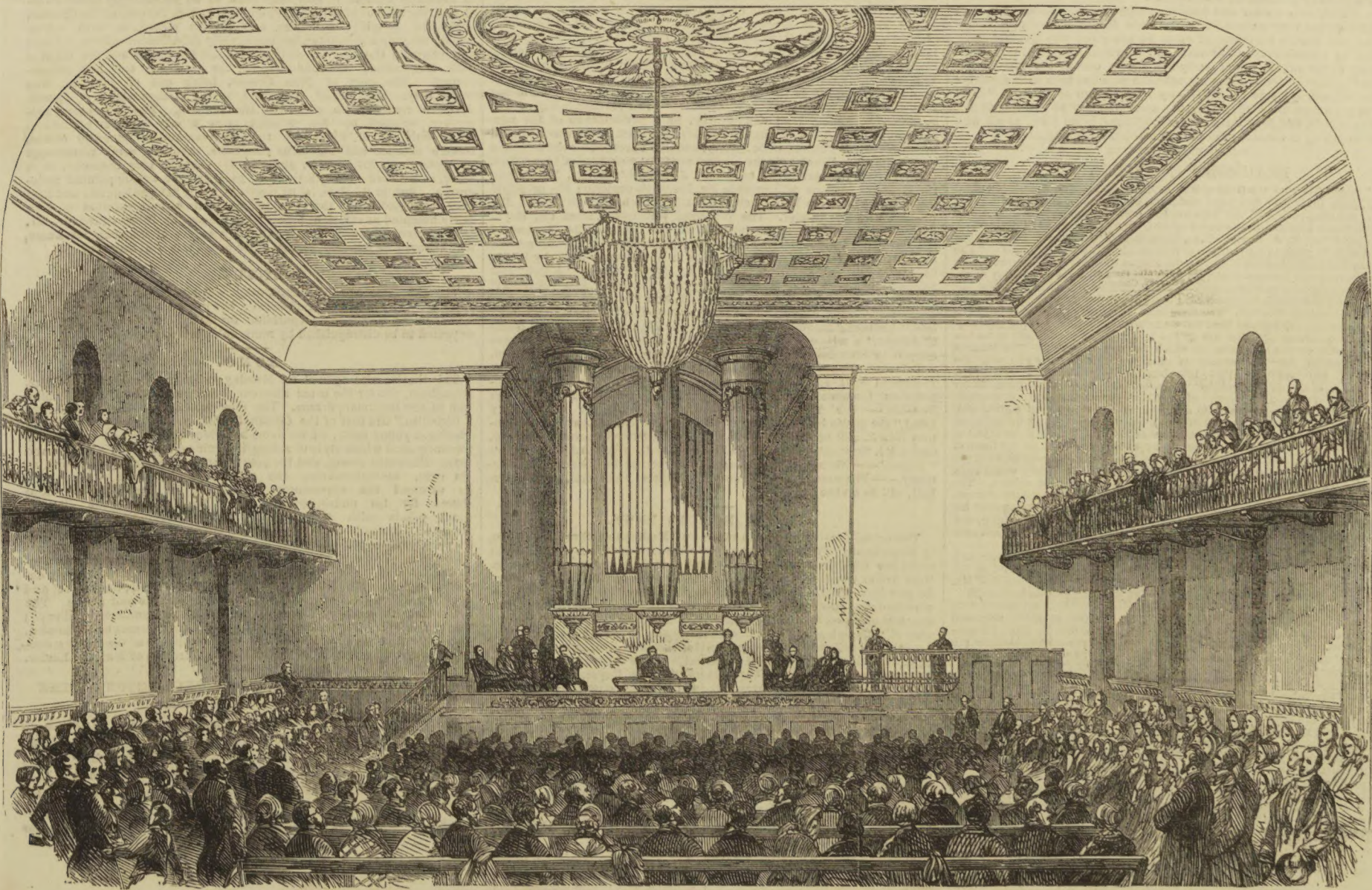
MR. G. A. HAMILTON, M.P. FOR DUBLIN UNIVERSITY, JOINT SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY.

little expected, we believe, by Mr. Hamilton, and perhaps less by the Ministerial party.

Mr. George Alexander Hamilton is the eldest son of the late Rev George Hamilton, of Hampton Hall, by Anna, daughter of T. Pepper, Esq., of Ballygarrel Castle, county of Meath. His grandfather was Mr. Baron Hamilton, a high legal authority in his day, and one of that rare species—the patriotic Irishmen. He is said to have been mainly instrumental in introducing in Ireland such cotton manufactures as there are there, and in establishing and extending the fisheries.

The family of Mr. Hamilton, it appears, has been settled in the county of Dublin for nearly a century and a half. Previous to that they were in the county of Down. The family is descended from an old Scotch baronial family of the same name; and we find that the founder of this family was one of the delegates sent over by King James I., when King of Scotland only, to advance his interests in Ireland.

Mr. Hamilton was born in the year 1803. In 1835 he married Emilia Fancourt, daughter of Joshua Unthoff, of Bath, a gentleman of foreign origin; but who was in the English service, and of whom honourable mention was made by the Duke of Wellington, in his despatches from India. Mr. Hamilton graduated at Oxford; and, when he left college, appears not to have entertained the idea of becoming a political character. He went to Ireland, where he resided on his estate, and where he bears a reputation common, we must admit, to so many of the Irish Conservatives, of being a good landlord. Circumstances drew him from his retirement. It is stated that this occurred on the occasion of a public meeting convened by the High Sheriff of the county of Dublin, to present an address to the Lord-Lieutenant in reference to an insult publicly offered to him in the theatre in Dublin. Mr. Hamilton was induced to attend this meeting, and, on a resolution being moved, describing the affair as an attempt at assassination, Mr. Hamilton rose and



LECTURE ON THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AND HIS TIMES, AT THE BEAUMONT INSTITUTION, MILE-END.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

defended his own party so ably and earnestly as to draw forth an especial compliment from Daniel O'Connell, for his firmness and good temper. Whatever were the faults of the agitator, he was always ready to acknowledge and admire talent and uprightness in his opponents, if they were good landlords and not very violent partisans. Mr. Hamilton appears always to have, thus far, commanded the respect and allayed the exuberant spirit of the greatest master of abuse in this, or perhaps in any age.

Once in the arena of politics, Mr. Hamilton seems to have relished the excitement; for we find that, at the election for the county of Dublin, which followed the meeting spoken of, he proposed Sir Compton Domville as the Tory candidate; when he very strongly denounced O'Connell's new plan of influencing the elections. In 1826, Mr. Hamilton was himself the Conservative candidate for Dublin, opposed by the present Lord Talbot de Malahide and Lieutenant-Colonel White, on the Roman Catholic side. The contest lasted for fourteen days, and Mr. Hamilton himself polled a thousand plumpers. At length, however, the contest was decided in favour of the candidates supported by the priests. Mr. Hamilton petitioned the House of Commons against the return, on the ground that undue spiritual influence had been exercised; but the House refused to entertain the complaint. In 1830, when Lord Talbot de Malahide ceased to represent Dublin, Mr. Hamilton again came forward, but was beaten by Lord Brabazon, who obtained a majority of sixty over him. In 1832 Mr. Hamilton again offered himself as a candidate, but failed. In January of that year the "Conservative Society," as it was called, was formed in Dublin, which afterwards formed the base of the long and successful opposition of the Tories under Sir Robert Peel. In this society Mr. Hamilton took a prominent and active part. In August, 1834, he became the honorary secretary of the Lay Association for the Protection of Church Property; and in 1835 he came forward in opposition to O'Connell as candidate for the city of Dublin. After a spirited contest, the numbers were—for O'Connell, 2678; for Hamilton, 2461. Mr. Hamilton, who seemed predestined to severe election contests, at once petitioned against O'Connell's return. A committee of the House of Commons was appointed, consisting of eight Whigs and three Conservatives, which alone, in those days, seemed to determine the issue beforehand. A commission was then nominated, by which an examination was conducted on the spot, which lasted from May, 1835, to January, 1836. In the February of the latter year a Parliamentary committee resumed its labours, and sat till the following May, when Mr. O'Connell and his colleague were unseated, and Mr. Hamilton and Mr. West were declared duly elected.

Mr. Hamilton was not destined long to enjoy his dearly-purchased honours. In 1837, Mr. O'Connell contested the seat with Mr. Hamilton, whom he again defeated, as far as the poll was concerned. Mr. Hamilton again petitioned, but this time he was assisted in the expense by the celebrated Spottiswoode subscription. The result was that Mr. Hamilton was declared duly elected, to the ousting of O'Connell's liberal colleague. In 1842, on the elevation of Mr. Serjeant Jackson to the bench, Mr. Hamilton first came in for the University of Dublin, which he has since continued to represent. During the short time that he enjoyed a seat in Parliament, up to this date, he was known as the earnest but not intolerant or factious champion of Irish Toryism. In January, 1837, it was to him that the petition of the great Protestant meeting was intrusted for presentation, which formed the groundwork of the Earl of Roden's celebrated Committee of Inquiry into the General System of Intimidation prevalent in Ireland. Mr. Hamilton has always taken a deep and active interest in the vexed question of scriptural education in Ireland.

On the 2d of June, 1845, Mr. Hamilton delivered a most clear and temperate speech on the "Godless Colleges" Bill. Admitting the necessity of a religious, he at the same time deplored the want of a good secular, education; and, although he could not give the new measure his unqualified support, still, as the means of obtaining religious education were also afforded, he could not make up his mind to oppose the measure. When, on the 10th July following, Mr. Bernal Osborne moved for a committee of inquiry into the revenues of Trinity College, Dublin, as an amendment to the motion for the third reading of the Colleges Bill, Mr. Hamilton opposed the motion in a speech of great eloquence and research. On the other hand, Mr. Hamilton spoke earnestly and voted consistently against the Maynooth Endowment Bill. Although he took no part in the debates on the Corn-law Repeal Bill, Mr. Hamilton's name was found in the division lists by the side of those of Mr. Disraeli, and Lord George Bentinck.

The subject of education in Ireland is one which has always much occupied Mr. Hamilton's attention. On the 21st of June, 1849, he moved an address, praying for such an alteration in the system as would make it acceptable to the clergy and laity desirous of scriptural education. The speech of the hon. gentleman was confessedly able and temperate; but, on a division, his motion was lost by 162 to 102. Mr. Hamilton renewed his motion on the 21st June, 1850, when he was again defeated by a majority of 83.

When Lord Derby proposed to Mr. Hamilton to join his Administration as Secretary to the Treasury, his scruples on the subject of the National System of Education, the work of Lord Derby himself in his earlier days, were overcome by an announcement that the Premier's views on the subject had somewhat changed, and that there should be modifications of the system that would extend aid to schools exclusively Protestant or Catholic. This assurance relieved Mr. Hamilton from the necessity of following up a pledge he had given again to force the subject on the attention of the retiring Government.

Mr. Hamilton is a clear and forcible speaker on his favourite topics; but he does not very frequently address the House of Commons. We believe that, during his tenure of office, he has given very general satisfaction, by a combination of firmness and suavity, and a rigid regard for his duty to the public. Lord Derby has shown tact in his choice; but it was the least he could do for a gentleman who has been such a martyr to the interests of his party. It is easy to ride into office on a "cry," and to get a reputation by making fine speeches; but to go through five heavy contests, and fight three election petitions, is no joke, as all who know anything of election expenditure will promptly admit.

BEAUMONT INSTITUTION.

The Life and Times of the Duke of Wellington have, since his Grace's lamented death, been illustrated by several lecturers, in various parts of the kingdom. One of the most successful instances was the first of two lectures delivered at the Beaumont Institution, Beaumont-square, Mile-end, on the 21st of October last, by the Rev. T. J. Rowell, M.A., Incumbent of St. Peter's, Stepney; the proceeds to be given to the charities of that parish. The attractiveness of "The Duke of Wellington and his Times," as the subject of the lecture, was evidenced by the largeness of the attendance, the body of the hall being completely filled, by the ladies forming a very large portion of the audience. At eight o'clock the rev. gentleman entered, accompanied by several members of the committee, and was very cordially received. He commenced by expressing his sense of the kindness he had experienced from Mr. Beaumont and the directors of the institution, in granting him the use of the hall, the more especially as no loss would accrue to the Charities in which he was interested. The lectures were intended for the benefit of the subscribers, and it was the desire of the directors that the lectures given in this institution should be of a strictly secular character, and that that room never should be made the arena of political or theological discussion. The rev. lecturer then proceeded to observe, "that the history of a great man was the history of his country, and unless he benefitted his country he could not be a great man—unless he substantially benefitted it, and made it the object of his ambition and his desires. It was that peculiarity which made the Duke of Wellington great; and they might truly say that, had it not been for him, the country would have taken a very different direction, and its history would have been written in a different character, and in a different colour. The Duke of Wellington managed, as long as he lived, to exhibit a standard of greatness, their achievements, they would be more impressed with a sense of his greatness, and the more they would see that he was one of the brightest patriots that had ever served their happy country."

The rev. lecturer then sketched the memorable career of the Great Duke, and concluded by intimating his intention of alluding, in his next lecture, to the more important events of the Peninsular War; but we regret to learn that Mr. Rowell was prevented by illness from returning to the subject, as announced.

It may be interesting to add, that the Beaumont Institution originated with Mr. Barber Beaumont, who designed and erected, at a cost of £5000, the noble building, containing a spacious hall (in which is a fine organ), fitted for concerts and lectures; a library, since increased to upwards of 4000 volumes; a museum of natural history; committee and class-rooms, &c. At the same time, Mr. Beaumont invested the sum of £13,000 in the names of certain trustees and guardians of the property, to apply the income arising therefrom to the maintenance of the institution. The munificent founder's son, Mr. John A. Beaumont, has, by liberal contributions to the funds of the institution, proved his anxiety to carry out the object his father so sedulously strove to promote; a spirit largely shared by individuals of rank within the district, whereof Beaumont-square is the centre. Several of the wealthy inhabitants of Stepney, Limehouse, and the adjoining parishes, and persons who have an interest in the rents which eventually must spring from the institution, in the densely-peopled neighbourhood which the late Mr. Beaumont wished to be the scene of his benevolent project have likewise greatly added to the efficiency of the institution, by presents of books, maps, works of art, and specimens of natural history; and under such auspices, the Beaumont Institution, doubtless, effects much good in its own district, and presents an example worthy of being followed in other quarters.

MUSIC.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

Handel's oratorio, the "Messiah," was performed last night at Exeter-hall, under Costa's direction, the principal vocalists being Madame Fiorentini, Miss Birch, and Miss Dolby, Mr. Lockett and Mr. H. Phillips, with Mr. Brownsmith as organist. In the present number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS a notice of the performance cannot be published, owing to the hour the paper must go to press; but it may be here mentioned, that the first appearance of Madame Fiorentini at the concerts of the Sacred Harmonic Society, as a singer of the sacred school, has created quite a sensation in the musical circles, the dearth of leading sopranos being now so severely felt. Having recorded in these columns the great effect produced at Bristol by Madame Fiorentini's singing of the soprano part in Mendelssohn's "Elijah," no doubt can be entertained of the high position she must take, with her unrivalled organ, in the oratorios of the great masters; especially as she has been under the experienced training of Sir George Smart, for this, the grandest style of vocalisation, in which to succeed thoroughly, not only the finest quality of voice is required, but intellectual and dramatic declamatory powers of the highest order are exacted.

AN EVENING WITH HOOD.—Last Monday night, a literary and musical entertainment, based on selections from the writings, serious as well as comic, of Thomas Hood, was given at the Whittington Club, under the patronage of R. Monckton Milnes, Esq., M.P. The proceeds will be devoted to the Hood Memorial Fund. Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Cooper were the vocalists; the recitations were from Mrs. T. C. Foster, Messrs. E. Copping, G. Grossmith, Heylin, W. Roberts, G. H. Watkins, M. C. McBride, and W. J. Brind. The members of the institution and its friends assembled in force on this occasion, to aid in the admirable object of the evening's entertainment. The sculptured sarcophagus will be seen by the public in due course, but the more lasting monument of the poet's genius will be the mighty musings of the mind, the humorous and pathetic strains Hood has left to the world, in the poetry of which it is difficult to decide whether the heart or the intellect has the mastery.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

Jullien terminates his month's series of promenade concerts at Drury-lane Theatre, this evening (Saturday); winding up his too brief campaign with the brilliant *Bal Masqué*, on Monday. Despite the badness of the weather, his entertainments have met with more than ordinary success. He will leave for the United States at the end of the summer. Prior to his departure, he will make a farewell tour in the provinces. Miss Dolby—assisted by Miss Cicely Nott, Miss Mira Griesbach, Signor Ciabatta, Mr. Benson, Mr. Lindsay Sloper, Mr. Dando, Mr. Lucas, Herr Koenig, Mr. Frank Mori, and Signor Regondi—gave the second of her *soirées musicales* at her residence, on Tuesday night. At the Amateur Choral Meetings, under the direction of Mr. C. Salaman, on Wednesday, Spohr's "Jessonda" was performed. Another *harp matinée* was given at Erard's, in Great Marlborough-street, last Tuesday. Mr. T. H. Wright started these novel and interesting meetings, in conjunction with Herr Oberthur, Messrs. Boleyn Reeves and Faust. The grand national quartet for four harps, on themes from the "Huguenots," is the composition of Herr Oberthur. At the *conversazione* of the Musical Institute, last Saturday, Mr. Oliphant, the hon. secretary of the Madrigal Club, read an interesting paper on "The Dramatic Music of the Seventeenth Century," more especially referring to the music in "Macbeth." The "Macbeth" music, ascribed to Matthew Lock, was contrasted with the music, a copy of which is in the British Museum; and the superiority of the latter is so strongly affirmed, that, at the next revival of the tragedy, a manager would gain credit, and perhaps profit, by enabling amateurs to come to a judgment on its merits. The musical illustrations of Mr. Oliphant's subject were sung by Miss Dolby, Mrs. A. Newton, Miss Chambers, Messrs. Coward and H. Phillips, with Mr. Lucas as the pianoforte accompanist. The Greenock Philharmonic Society's concerts commence on the 27th inst. Engagements have been made (for the season of two months) with Mrs. A. Newton and Miss Stewart; and with the popular instrumentalists—Mr. Pratten (flute), Mr. Nicholson (oboe), Mr. T. Harper (trumpet and cornet-a-pistons), Mr. C. Harper (horn), Mr. Maycock (clarinet), Herr Hausmann (violinello), Mr. Thirlwall (violin), Mr. Larkin (bassoon), and Mr. Watson (viola). The "Classical Harmonists," at Bristol, gave, last Monday, Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," with Mendelssohn's divine music. Mrs. Fanny Kemble read the play beautifully. The usual orchestra was strengthened by the addition of the following eminent London performers—Messrs. H. Cooper (violin), Howell (double-bass), Phillips (violinello), Nicholson (oboe), Jarrett (horn), Larken (bassoon), and R. Pratten (flute). Signor Arigotti, the tenor, gave an evening concert at the Brighton Pavilion last Monday, at which Madame Taccani, Mrs. S. Wallack, and Miss Alleyne, aided him in the vocal gleanings. Madame Oury, the pianiste, and Mr. Oury, the violinist, were the solo instrumentalists; and Mr. Turner, of the Chapel Royal, was the conductor. Miss Alleyne (a highly-promising pupil of Manuel Garcia), who made such a successful debut at the Norwich Musical Festival, sang Rossini's cavatina "Della Rosa," and a German song, "The Echo," by Joubert, the well-known composer and conductor of the Grand Opera in Berlin. In addition to the above concert, the musical doings at Brighton have been active. Under the patronage of the Duchess of Gloucester, Mr. Aphomas, the harpist, had a *soirée* at the Old Ship Room; with the co-operation of the Misses Bassano and Messent, and Mrs. A. Stone; Mr. Richardson (flautist), Mr. Salaman (pianist), Mr. Hill (violinist), &c. Madame de Lozano, the Spanish vocalist, had a concert at the Pavilion; aided by Signor F. Lablache, Regondi, Mr. Aphomas, Herr Kuhe (pianist), &c. The second and third of the Sacred Concerts of Mr. and Mrs. Bond have also been given in the Montpelier-road Room, the selection being from Handel, Mendelssohn, and Mozart. The Harmonic Union will be opened at Exeter Hall next Friday, by a performance of the new oratorio, "Joseph," by Mr. Charles Horsley; the work which was produced by the Liverpool Philharmonic Society, and now executed for the first time in London. Mr. Benedict is the conductor of this new musical institution, and Mr. Henry Smart is the organist. J. S. Bach's motett, No. 6, and the National Anthem will precede Mr. Horsley's oratorio; the principal singers in which are Miss Birch, Miss Eliza Birch, Miss Williams, Mr. Lockett, and Mr. Lawler. The principal performers from the Royal Italian Opera orchestra are included in the band. The directors of the Harmonic Union promise to bring out, during the present season, M. Pierson's "Jerusalem," and perhaps a new sacred work by Sterndale Bennett; besides Bach's "Passione," Mendelssohn's "Elijah" and "Lobgesang," Handel's "Messiah," Haydn's "Creation" and "Seasons;" and compositions by Mozart, Spohr, Weber, Cherubini, &c. Secular productions, such as Handel's "Alexander's Feast," Macfarren's cantata "Leonora," Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis Night," Beethoven's "Ruins of Athens," a new overture by Mr. Henry Leslie, and a new pianoforte concert by Sterndale Bennett, to be performed by Miss Arabella Goddard, are also mentioned in the prospectus of the ensuing season. Madame Fiorentini will sing at the third of the St. John's Wood Subscription Concerts, under the direction of Mr. G. Forbes, next Tuesday.—Sir Henry Bishop's elegy, "Mourn for the Mighty Dead," the words by Dr. Mackay (published in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS), will be performed by the London Sacred Harmonic Society, under Mr. Surman's direction, on the 23d inst., prior to Mendelssohn's "Elijah." Blumenthal, the pianist, has arrived in London from Germany.—The second appearance of Madame Fiorentini, at Exeter-hall, will be on the 23d inst.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

Vienna advises mention the success of Madame de Strantz as *Fidèle*, in Meyerbeer's "Prophète;" she is a contralto, and it is reported will make her debut in London at the Royal Italian Opera, next season. Herr Ander was the *Jeun de Leyden*, at Vienna, and Mdlle. Nay, *Bertha*. Letters from Stockholm state that the "Prophète" had been produced with immense success, after a year's preparation for the *mise en scène*, which is declared to have been perfect. At the end of the opera, the cries of "Meyerbeer forever!" were incessant. Not only were the principal singers called before the curtain, but the same honour was bestowed on Herr Rodberg, who painted the interior of the cathedral of Munster. The singing-master of the Copenhagen Theatre Royal, Herr Henrick Hung, has been highly successful in a one-act opera, "Flight and Danger."—Correspondence from Rome, of a recent date, dwells on the enthusiasm with which the debut of a new *prima donna* at the Argentina Theatre has been received. She is no less a personage than the Princess Donna Maria Piccolomini, daughter of the Prince, and niece of the Cardinal of that name. She possesses a beautiful soprano voice of remarkable compass, particularly in the upper notes, as was proved in Donizetti's "Polyeucte" (the Martyrs). Her relations in vain endeavoured to prevent her appearance on the stage; the Princess Princesa declared that her desire to face the lights was irresistible.—We learn from St. Petersburg that Konconi and Lablache, in "Donizetti's

"Don Pasquale," and in Rossini's "Cenerentola," have created quite a *furor*; De Bassini had delighted the amateurs as *Don Carlos*, in Verdi's "Ernani." The new tenor, Signor Stecchi Botardi, had produced no effect; but Tamberlik, in *Otello*, excited the utmost enthusiasm. Signora Medori has a magnificent voice and much energy, but her studies have been neglected, and she was not regarded as a sufficient substitute for Grisi; and neither Madame Spezia nor Mdlle. de Merio (the contralto) pleases the Russians. Mdlle. Marry, a vocalist of the light florid school, was liked. Tagliafico and Polonini were appreciated as utilities; but the loss of Formes, the basso, is much regretted. Baffe was in St. Petersburg; and his engagement as conductor at the Italian Opera, was reported. M. Apollinaire de Kontski (the violinist), Madame Parish Alvers (the harpist), M. Mortier de Fontaine (the pianist), were also in the Russian capital.—Verdi's "Luisa Miller" has been produced at the Italian Opera-house in Paris, for Mdlle. Cravelli; and is also in rehearsal at the French Grand Opera. Vieuxtemps (the violinist), Marc Bohrer (the violoncellist), and Mdlle. Claus (the pianiste), are in Paris.—Furstenau, the celebrated flute-player, died last month, at Dresden.—The New York papers record the successful first appearance on the operatic stage of Mr. Augustus Braham (son of the Nestor of tenors), in the part of *Edgardo*, in Donizetti's "Lucia." Mr. Augustus Braham went out to America as a concert-singer, with Miss Catherine Hayes. Madame Anna Bishop was the *Lucia*. The opera was produced in Niblo's Theatre, under the direction of M. Bochsa.

THE THEATRES.

SADLER'S WELLS.

A clever play, in five acts, entitled "Might and Right," was produced on Wednesday. There is much interest in the plot, and novelty in the scenery and costumes. The latter were highly creditable to the artists, Mr. Finlay, Mr. Coombes, and Miss Bailey; the former was well arranged by the anonymous playwright, fabricator, or translator of the drama. "It is a knavish piece of work," the hero, *Obolenski* (Mr. Phelps) being employed by *Helena*, Czarina of Russia (Mrs. Ternan), to entrap a young confiding damsel from Florence, and, on pretence of love, to persuade her to follow him to Russia, which she does. The play opens on the frontier of Muscovy, with the young lady, *Olga* (Miss Cooper), in contest with the serfs of *Obolenski*, who seek to effect their freedom by his assassination; but whom she buys off from their project by distributing among them a sum of money, as the largess of their master. *Obolenski* is tortured with remorse when he finds that his life has been saved by the poor girl whom he has been employed so cruelly to deceive. Circumstances, however, conspire; and he is compelled to proceed with his hateful mission. In the second act we have the Czarina anxiously awaiting the advent of her favourite and his victim. But, instead of coming directly to court, he rests, a few leagues distance, at his own palace. Thither, accordingly, *Helena* resolves on going, moved by jealousy or other motives. Previous to her arrival, however, a Jew—otherwise *Belski* in disguise (Mr. Bennett)—appears on the scene, and bargains for a bracelet, which he discovers to be *Olga's*, and thus learns that the orphan girl, whom he had placed in Florence, is in Russia. The Czarina has an interview with *Olga* and *Obolenski*, at first concealing her rank and identity, and thus drawing from *Olga* the state of her sentiments, which are anything but favourable to herself, and only too favourable as regards the miser. To make all sure, she places the poor mystified girl in custody, and commands the attendance of her lover on herself. In the third act the Czarina declares her policy to her council. *Olga* is none other than *Pedora*, the daughter of her deceased husband, left under her regency. Dreading partisanship in favour of the infant ruler, and having to defend herself against perpetual revolts, she would have taken means to rid herself and the state of all these evils, but that *Belski* had removed the source of them in the person of the child; whose place of retreat in Italy she had at length discovered; whose presence in Muscovy she had even now secured, and whose death she incontinently demands. Having announced her purpose, she dismisses the council; but soon hears that *Obolenski's* palace is in the hands of *Belski*, its proper owner, who, by the aid of his serfs, has effected a revolution. In the fourth act, we find *Olga*, or *Pedora*, in the hands of the protectors, who explain to her her position and her rights, but when she finds that she may only mount her throne by bloodshed, and particularly by the death of *Obolenski*, she refuses to lend herself to their plans. But they force her along with them, though ultimately she escapes, and thus again falls into the power of the Czarina, who places her in confinement. In an interview which follows, the latter informs her victim of the real character of *Obolenski's* pretended attachment, and proves it by presenting her with his letter to herself, containing the details of the transaction. Believing in the baseness of the Czarina's agent, *Pedora* subsequently refuses to be delivered by him from prison. He proceeds to use force; she shrieks; the guards are alarmed, and she is hurried away to execution. A timely rescue, however, intervenes; and the heiress to the throne is again in the custody of her true friends. The pontiff is at hand to crown her; *Helena* is reported to have fled and left the field clear for a successor; and *Obolenski* is, of course, forgiven. The future relations of the parties are left to be guessed. The merits of contrivance are due to the play, but the blank-verse diction is at once poor and needlessly inverted. Wanting in poetry, and indeed in the usual elegance of dramatic diction, it may take rank as an exceedingly clever melodrama, but has no claim to literary eminence. Mrs. Ternan, as the Czarina, acted the haughty, ambitious, and jealous potentate, with a true feeling for such a character, but continually failed in her efforts, because the language she had to speak, and which has very much the air of a bald translation, was unequal to the situation she had to interpret. The part of Miss Cooper, being one of position, was more easy, but lacked the effect which well-pointed, or poetic dialogue would have given to the interest. The repentant kidnapper, enacted by Mr. Phelps, was utterly without attraction. It is only as a whole—by the combination of pictorial scenes, foreign dresses, and ingenious situations, involving some picturesque groupings of serfs, nobles, and guards—that the play succeeds: in a word, as we have already intimated, as a five-act well-appointed melodrama. But, in its class, let its merits be freely acknowledged; and that they are considerable, the reception of its first representation may be fairly accepted as sufficient proof. On the author being called for, Mr. Phelps announced that he had not the pleasure of knowing his name, and believed he was not present. The house was well attended.

LYCEUM.

The old farce of "The Jenkinsons" was revived at this theatre on Monday. The humour is rather thin, but it will, probably, help on the management during the preparation for their Christmas piece, which is expected to be distinguished by remarkable attractiveness.

SOHO.

This theatre was opened on Monday under the management of Mrs. Brougham, not for the usual amateur performances, but for the exhibition of the legitimate drama. The play selected for the purpose was "Richelieu," the part of the Cardinal being performed by Mr. Walter Shelley, a young actor, whose name has frequently reached us from the provinces, and whose style of acting is significant of much practice and care. He is still young, and the youth would occasionally look out at his eyes, notwithstanding the remarkable diligence with which he assumed the appearance of senility in the character thus chosen for his metropolitan debut. Mr. Shelley made all the usual points with wonderful precision, seemed perfectly self-possessed, showed a thorough command of the stage, and was frequently effective. He will show to yet more advantage in less aged parts. The small but important character of *Francois*, was performed by Miss Ellen Fiest, with a picturesque aptitude which won deserved applause. Miss Kate Saxon, as *Julia de Mortimar*, was correct and emphatic, though wanting as yet in flexibility of tone and action. The theatre was attended by a respectable, though not numerous audience; but this will probably increase as the experiment becomes better known, and its merits more appreciable. The entertainments of the evening concluded with a ballet divertissement, under the direction of Madame Louise.

THE MONODY ON THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AT THE PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

We are requested, by Mr. Westland Marston, to state, in justice to the Lord Chamberlain, that the interposition attributed to him, in connexion with the above monody, never took place. The monody was, it appears, confided by Mr. Marston to the management of the Princess's Theatre, with a general sanction to curtail it, should it be thought too long for recitation; the author being, of course, aware that the complete version of his offering could subsequently be made public, through the

medium of the press. It was thought advisable by the management to act upon the license thus accorded, and hence occurred the omissions which have been made the subject of remark. That the *abridged* version appeared in one or two journals, arose simply from an error on the part of the copyist.

THE MARIONETTES AT ST. JAMES'S.—These mirth-moving puppets, which fairly witched the town last season at their theatre, in Adelaide-street, at present occupied with another entertainment, made their re-appearance in London, after a provincial tour, on Monday last, upon the aristocratic boards of St. James's; and, if we may judge by their reception, an equally prosperous season as the last awaits them on their new stage. We observe that they are going to attempt operatic pieces, as "Don Giovanni" is announced for early presentation; and, from the really clever vocalists who form part of the company, no doubt these little actors will approach very nearly to their full-grown competitors.

POLISH BALL AT GUILDHALL.—On Wednesday next the committee for the management of this brilliant *fête* will add greatly to its novelties by availing themselves of the novel decorations and pictorial effects displayed at the Lord Mayor's banquet. In addition to the ball on Wednesday, a very attractive concert will be given in the Council Chamber of Guildhall, supported by Mrs. Endersohn, Madame Weiss, Miss Mesent, Miss Ransford, Miss Kate Hickson, Mrs. Lascelles, Mrs. Cicely Nott, Mdlle. Couliou; Mr. Wrighton, Mr. T. Williams, Mr. Weiss, and Mr. Frank Bodda; under the direction of Mr. Lindsay Sloper. The prospects of the Committee augur for this benevolent undertaking a most gratifying success.

LES OISEAUX MERVILLEUX.—Mdlle. Emile Vandermeersch gave her very interesting performance with her *troupe* of learned birds at the Whittington Club, on Thursday evening, with great *clat*.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

DESTRUCTIVE INUNDATION NEAR MANCHESTER.

An inundation resulting in an immense destruction of property occurred on Sunday in the neighbourhood of Bury, Lancashire, through the bursting of an extensive reservoir. We have, happily, not been able to hear of any loss of life accruing from it. The scene of this disaster was a valley about three miles north-east of Bury, in which is situated the village of Elton. At the head of the valley, in a narrow gorge, are the dyke and bleach works of Mr. John Whitehead, called the Lower Croft Bleachworks, consisting of a number of buildings occupying somewhere about an acre of ground. Above them were two large reservoirs of water—the further one being about 500 yards beyond the works. This "lodge," as it is called in the neighbourhood, is an accumulation from three narrow streams rising in Cockey-moor. An immense embankment thrown across the valley at this point serves to retain the waters of the reservoir, in a manner very similar to that adopted at the Holmfirth reservoir. Owing to the heavy fall of rain during the last week, there was an immense body of water in the reservoir at the time of the accident, and it had become a source of serious and well-founded alarm to the inhabitants of the district. During the whole of the preceding night the rain fell in torrents, and numbers of people were on the embankment anxiously watching the progress of the accumulation. About seven o'clock on Sunday morning it became evident that the by-wash of the "lodge" was no longer sufficient to carry off the surplus water, and almost immediately afterwards the waves commenced making a clear breach over the central portion of the embankment. The earth forming what is called the "backing," which supports the puddle-wall in the centre of the embankment, was first washed away. The alarm was spread down the valley, and a property hastily movable was cleared away, but no steps could be taken to insure the safety of the manufactories. About nine o'clock the puddle-wall, from which the backing had been washed, gave way in a body, and a breach, measuring 36 feet in height by about 40 in breadth, was made in the embankment. The pent-up water rushed from its lodgment in an immense volume till it reached the second reservoir, where it received a momentary check. A great portion of the flood swept completely over this, however; while the pressure of the rest in a short time burst the right-hand side of the embankment of the second lodgment. In this way the flood made two clean breaches through the group of buildings forming Mr. Whitehead's bleach-works, and made a complete wreck of a large portion of the property. The finishing rooms were washed entirely down, as were also the dressing-house, part of the storerooms, and counting-house. The valuable goods, chiefly consisting of twilled cottons for dyeing and fastness for dyeing, were many of them almost entirely spoiled, and the drugs and dyewoods were carried away or destroyed. Portions of the property now lie scattered over the valley below the works for nearly a mile. The total extent of the damage inflicted cannot yet be estimated; much depends on the injury done to the cloths, of which there were many thousand pieces, valued at from £2 to £3 each. The proprietors fear that it will not fall much short of £20,000. Nearly 300 workpeople are also deprived of their employment by this catastrophe.

The flood swept down the valley for nearly a mile further, without inflicting much damage beyond destroying one or two small road bridges and gardens. Mr. Whitehead has a second mill there, called the Elton Bleachworks; but here, except making a breach through the mill by the windows and destroying them, the damage done was not considerable. A little below this is Elton-old Old-mill, a cotton-spinning and weaving establishment, belonging to Mr. C. Wolstenhame, with about forty-seven power-looms, and employing forty operatives. The flood caused another lodge of water, belonging to this mill, to burst, and a bridge leading to the works was carried away, as well as the scutching-house at one end of the mill. The lower room of the mill was flooded, the windows were burst out, and the machinery (consisting of iron power-looms) was left imbedded in mud, and covered with branches of trees, which had been brought down by the flood. Altogether, the damage here committed could not be much less than £1000. The next works down the valley, only a few hundred yards further, were the chemical works of Mr. Edward Lucklow. The works were supplied by a double lodge of water; and the flood, destroying in its course these reservoirs, is described as bursting upon the buildings in a body of water twelve to fifteen feet high. Across the valley was erected a new three-storey building, about fifty yards long, in which garancine was manufactured. About forty yards' length of the building was swept away in an instant. A portion of another large building was thrown down, the warehouse flooded, and the extensive works presented a scene of destruction and ruin greater even than at Mr. Whitehead's. Of course, all the drugs and chemical preparations were spoiled, and the damage is estimated at from £500 to £6000. The cotton-mill of Mr. Openshaw was flooded, and the damage done was reported at £15,000. Altogether, in private and public property, it is estimated that the damage done by the flood will not be much less than £30,000, to £35,000.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—On Monday, William Glover, a joiner, living in Newcastle, was found dying outside his own door. It appears he had been annoyed by repeated robberies, and some weeks ago placed a loaded gun in his room, the trigger of which was in some way connected with the door, which, when he was absent, was always locked. By some contrivance he was able to disconnect the cord before entering; while any person, ignorant of the contrivance attempting to enter, would receive the discharge of the gun. It is supposed he forgot the precaution, and death was the result.

LAW AND POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

BREACH OF PROMISE.—In the Court of Exchequer, on Monday, a Mr. Langley, a farmer in the neighbourhood of Walsall, was sued for breach of promise of marriage. The plaintiff, who was about 25 years of age, is the daughter of a farmer and veterinary surgeon at Walsall, and grand-daughter of a clergyman. This is the second occasion on which she had appeared as plaintiff in an action of this kind. In 1849 she sued a person of the name of Barton, to whom she had been engaged, and recovered, by the verdict against him, a sum of £400. In September, 1851, the defendant first paid his addresses to the lady, and after a short time he formally proposed for her hand in the presence of her father and mother. The plaintiff, after a few days, accepted the defendant's proposal. It was determined that the marriage should take place in London, where the defendant was compelled to go for the purpose of raising some money preparatory to entering on business at the Swan Hotel, Shrewsbury. The plaintiff and defendant accordingly proceeded to London together; but as the negotiations respecting the money failed, the marriage was postponed. A second journey to London was afterwards made, but with the same result. Soon after the return from the second expedition the defendant began to show coolness towards his intended; and, upon being remonstrated with by the plaintiff's father, he burst into a passion and used very abusive language to the plaintiff and her family. The jury returned a verdict for £325.

CHEAP JEWELLERY.—At Guildhall, on Wednesday, two respectable young persons, needlewomen, applied to the alderman for advice in the following matter: They visited the shop of Messrs. Samuel and James William Benson, Jewellers, of Ludgate-hill, and purchased a couple of curb-chains, which were represented to them as being gold. They paid £1 is. each for the chains; but, on having them subsequently tested, they found the chains were nothing but brass, or some equally base and valueless metal, and consequently not worth half-a-crown. They returned to the shop and complained, when they were told that if they liked to pay 30s. more, they could have a very much better article in exchange. Alderman Copeland said, unfortunately, there was too much of this sort of proceeding practised, by means of the electrotype process, in the present day, but many persons might protect themselves if they would only be careful to ascertain if the usual mark of "18" or "22" and a "leopard's head," identifying pure gold from counterfeit, was properly stamped on all articles so purchased. Two summonses against Messrs. Benson were then granted.

Rear-Admiral Sir Fleetwood Pellew, C.B., K.C.H., has received his commission, appointing him Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies. The gallant officer, it is said, will proceed overland to India, and hoist his flag on board the *Winchester*, 52.

An order has been issued to the authorities at our different dock-yards, directing that foreigners are not to be allowed, to enter the workshops or view the vessels at present constructing.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

We do not find a single steeple-chase in the calendar for next week, nor the prospect of anything of the kind "coming off" before the commencement of February; nor is the coursing register by any means strong, only four meetings being fixed between the "day of the date hereof" and our next publication—viz., Southminster and Morkwearmouth on Tuesday, Deptford Inn on Wednesday, and Hopton on Thursday: of these Deptford Inn alone offers any attraction to the public courser.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The occasional outlay of a "tenner" enabled us to gather the following brief quotation:—

WOLVERHAMPTON STEEPLE-CHASE.		
5 to 2 agst Carrig	5 to 1 agst Vengeance	5 to 1 agst Peter Simple
	8 to 1 agst Heroine.	
WOLVERHAMPTON HURDLE STAKES.—5 to 2 agst Victress; 4 to 1 agst Odiham.		
66 to 1 agst Nancy	65 to 1 agst Muscovite	65 to 1 agst Weathergago
66 to 1 — Scarcecrow	65 to 1 — Merry Bird	
DEBURY.		
12 to 1 agst West Australian	18 to 1 agst Pharo	66 to 1 agst Fion-ma-cool
15 to 1 — the Reiver	40 to 1 — North Pole	

ABD-EL-KADER.—The Marquis of Londonderry, a few days since, invited the Emir to visit England before his departure for Broussa, whither the French Government has appointed a ship to convey him. Abd-el-Kader has replied to Lord Londonderry's invitation, expressing his thanks for his Lordship's kindness, and an excuse for his non-acceptance.

OPPOSITION TO THE BUDGET.—The proposed extension of the House-tax is already exciting considerable opposition. Public meetings were held against it, on Wednesday, at Kingsland and Southwark; on Thursday, at Marylebone, Lambeth, and St. Pancras. At Leeds and Exeter, meetings for similar purposes were held on Tuesday. Bath and Dover will follow the example. At Shields and Plymouth petitions on the same subject are being numerously signed.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION SURPLUS.—From a report just published, we learn the Commissioners have at their disposal £170,000. They also possess a collection of articles presented to them as the nucleus of a Trades Museum, and temporarily deposited at Kensington Palace, the value of which is estimated at £9000.

NEW TELEGRAPH LINES ON THE CONTINENT.—The lines of electric telegraph, which have just been completed in the Netherlands, connect the following places:—Amsterdam, Breda, Rotterdam, Haarlem, Dordrecht, La Haye, which are now, for the first time, in electric communication with Great Britain, by means of the submarine wires. The following cities and towns, with others of lesser note, are also in communication with the offices in Cornhill:—Agram, Aix-la-Chapelle, Amiens, Antwerp, Augsburg, Avignon, Baden, Berlin, Bonn, Bordeaux, Boulogne-sur-Mer, Bremen, Breslau, Bruges, Brunswick, Brussel, Calais, Cassel, Coblenz, Cologne, Cracow, Danzig, Depepe, Dijon, Dresden, Dantzig, Düsseldorf, Florence, Frankfurt-on-Maine, Friburg, Ghent, Gotha, Hamburg, Hanoover, Havre, Kehl, Strasburg, Koblentz, Leghorn, Leipzig, Lemberg, Lissa, Lucca, Lyons, Metz, Magdeburg, Malines, Mannheim, Mantua, Mayence, Milan, Munich, Modena, Nantes, Nuremberg, Ostend, Padua, Paris, Pesth-Buda, Posen, Prague, Presburg, Parma, Rouen, St. Omer, Stettin, Stuttgart, Strasburg, Trieste, Venice, Verona, Vienna, Weimar. Marseilles will be connected in a few weeks.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Since we last wrote, several somewhat extensive fluctuations have taken place in the value of the national securities. In the early part of the week Consols—owing, chiefly, to the reaction in the Paris Bourse, and the increase in the navy estimates—suffered a decline of nearly one-half per cent.; but they have subsequently recovered to about their former level, from the fact that heavy purchases of stock for money have been effected, both on account of the public as well as for public purposes. For some time past we have contended that there has been every reasonable prospect of a further rise in the quotations of Government Stocks, and we are still quite convinced that they have not yet seen their highest point. Our conclusions are deduced from three important facts, viz. the rapid increase in the trade and commerce of the country, the wonderful discoveries in Australia and California, and the vast accumulation of wealth in this country. When matters in these respects assume a different form than they do at present, we may fairly anticipate a decline in prices.

The demand for money for commercial purposes has rapidly increased of late; nevertheless, the rates of discount have not varied from those previously paid, first-class paper being readily taken at from 1½ to 2 per cent per annum. At the former figure the Bank of England will make advances during the closing of the transfer books. Bankers in general are now deriving increased profits from the extension of their business, yet we understand that many millions sterling are still lying on their hands, almost wholly unproductive. In those articles upon which a remission of duties is promised, speculation has been commenced in right earnest. This, of course, will lead to a further extension in the circulation, and be productive of good returns to the private bankers.

From the Board of Trade returns for the month ending on the 5th of November, we learn that the declared value of our exports in that period was £234,588 more than at the same time in 1851. The total value of our exports during the first ten months of the year has been £59,247,104—against £58,126,056 during the same period last year. Compared with 1850, there has been an increase in the aggregate shipments of £4,208,898.

The exports of gold and silver coin to Australia during the past few days, have amounted to nearly £600,000. Other large parcels are about to follow in exchange for the "dust;" hence, it is clear, that any very large addition to the stocks of bullion in the Bank need not be apprehended. The imports have been on a liberal scale—viz., £328,000 in gold from Sydney and Port Phillip; £40,400 from Constantinople; 47,000 dollars from New York; about 1,000,000 dollars from Mexico; £4400 from Africa, and £40,000 from the Continent.

A dividend, at the rate of 12 per cent per annum, has been declared by the directors of the Bank of Australasia.

On Monday the Consol Market was very inactive, as follows:—Three per Cents, Reduced, 100½; Three per Cent Consols, 101½; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 103½; India Bonds, 83s. to 80s.; Exchequer-bills, 69s. to 72s. prem.; Consols for Account, 101½. On Tuesday very little business was transacted; but, on Wednesday, the Three per Cents were firm at 101½; yet a fall took place in the value of Exchequer-bills. The transactions on Thursday were marked as follows:—Bank Stock, 222 to 223; Three per Cent Reduced, 100½; Three per Cent Consols, 101½; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 103½; India Bonds, 83s. to 80s.; Exchequer-bills, 69s. to 72s. prem.; South Sea Three per Cents, 175s. 10s.; Consols for opening, Jan. 8, 101½.

For Foreign Bonds, the demand has been devoid of animation. Generally speaking, however, prices have been fairly supported. Turkish Six per Cent Loan has been done at 1½ to 2½ prem. A memorial has been prepared by the committee of Turkish Scrip-holders for presentation to the Sultan, on the subject of their claims. A portion of the Portuguese debt (£211,875) is advertised to be paid off. On Thursday, Brazilian Four-and-a-half per Cents were done at 98; Grenada Deferred, 13; Guatemala Bonds, 40; Mexican Three per Cents, 24½; Peruvian Three per Cents, Deferred, 66; Portuguese Four per Cents, 38½; Russian Four-and-a-half per Cents, 104; Sardinian Five per Cents, 90½ ex div.; Spanish Committee's Certificate, 3½ per cent.; Dutch Four per Cents, 54½.

A very extensive business has been transacted in miscellaneous securities. Bank of Australasia Shares have been dealt in at 79½; Bank of British North America, 63; Commercial Bank of London, 30; English, Scottish, and Australian Bank, 5; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 5½; Union Bank of Australia, 68 to 69; Union Bank of London, 18½; Australian Agricultural, 91 to 90; Australian Royal Mail Steam, 3½; Crystal Palace, 4½; Electric Telegraph of Ireland, 14; General Steam Navigation, 29½; General Screw Shipping, 51 to 52½ ex New; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 91½ to 90; Ditto, New, 41 to 41½; Royal Mail Steam, 79½.

English Railway Shares have continued tolerably firm, and prices have been well supported; but foreign lines have ruled very inactive. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 33; Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Stour Valley, 104; Bristol and Exeter, 108; Caledonian, 69½; Chester and Holyhead, 25½; Cors, Blackrock, and Passage, 16½; East Anglian, 64; Eastern Counties, 13½; Eastern Union, 12; Ditto, B and C, 8½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 80½; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 30; Great Northern, 85½; Ditto, A Stock, 48; Ditto, B, 123½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 107½; Great Western, 94½; Lancaster and Carlisle, 89; ditto, Thurs, 12½ pm.; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 86½; Leeds Northern, 18½; London and Blackwall, 9½; London, Tilbury, and Southend, 41; London and Brighton, 110; North-Western, 128½; South-Western, 94½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 32; Midland, 80½; Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford, 1½; Norfolk, 57; North British, 41; North Staffordshire, 13½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 54½; Scottish Midland, 68; South Devon, 26; South Eastern, 80½; West Cornwall, 9½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 75½; Ditto, Extensions, 13½; Ditto, Purcell, 7½; York and North Midland, 62½.

SHARES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley, 30; Buckinghamshire, 110½; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 3.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Aberdeen, Seven per Cent, 4½; Caledonian, 105; Great Northern Five per Cent, 127½; Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, 150½; Norfolk Extension, 22½; North British, 103½; North Staffordshire, 26; South Devon, 17½; South Eastern, 26; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 103½; York and North Midland, 10½.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 7½; Central of France, 14; Dutch Rhenish, 7½; Grand Indian Peninsula, 7½; Grand Junction of France, 6½; Great Western of Canada Bonds, 108½; Luxembourg, 5½; Namur and Liège, 9; Paris and Lyons, 25½; Paris and Rouen, 38½; Paris and Strasburg, 32; Sambre and Meuse, 11½; West Flanders, 6; Western of France, 10; Western of Switzerland, 3½.

Mining Shares have ruled steady. Agua Fria, 1½; Australasian, 6½; Australian, 4; Carson's Creek, 8½; Cobro Copper, 43½; Colonial Gold, 3½; Nouvelle

Monde, 2½; Port Phillip, 2½; Santiago de Cuba, 10 to 11½; United Mexican, 8½ to 9½; West Mariposa, 1½.

FRIDAY EVENING.—Very little change has taken place in the general features of the Consol Market to-day. The amount of business doing is by no means extensive. The Three per Cent Consols have marked 101½½; ditto, for the next account, 101½; Three per Cent Reduced, 100½; and New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 104. The transfer-books closed to-day. Foreign Bonds are tolerably firm, and there is rather more speculation in English and Foreign Railway Shares.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—During the present week the arrivals of English wheat up to our market coastwise, have amounted to 1320 quarters. Fresh up to-day the receipts of that grain by land carriage were small, and in very middling condition. For all kinds we had a firm market, at prices fully equal to those obtained on Monday last, and a clearance of the stocks was easily effected. The imports of foreign wheat have been only 69.0 quarters. Medium parcels changed hands to some extent, mostly for country consumption, at an advance of 1s per quarter. All other kinds were quite as dear. Floating cargoes of wheat, beans, and Indian corn sold freely, and the quotations had an upward tendency. The supply of both English and foreign barley being small, that article was somewhat firmer, at full prices. Malt sold somewhat steadily. In the quotations no change took place. We had a moderate inquiry for oats, the value of which was fairly supported. Beans, peas, and flour firm, and the extreme rates of Monday.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 1320; barley, 2470; malt, 1280; oats, 950; flour, 2280. Irish: oats, 890. Foreign: wheat, 6970; barley, 700; oats, 2710; flour, 2200 barrels. **English.**—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s to 50s; ditto, white, 38s to 57s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 38s to 50s; ditto, white, 38s to 55s; rye, 30s to 32s; grinding barley 26s to 28s; distilling ditto, 28s to 30s; mailing ditto, 31s to 32s; Norfolk and London malt, 22s to 25s; brown ditto, 48s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 50s to 55s; Chevalier, 50s to 55s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s to 22s; potato, ditto, 20s to 24s; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s to 20s; ditto, white, 17s to 22s, tick beans, now, 32s to 34s; ditto, old, 33s to 35s; grey peas, 3s to 35s; mangel, 31s to 36s; white, 27s to 42s; bolters, 40s to 43s per quarter. Town-made flour, 38s to 43s; Suffolk, 31s to 34s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 22s to 35s per 280 lb. In a casual, next to nothing doing. In the quotations no change took place. **Foreign.**—American flour, 22s to 27s per barrel; French, 27s to 34s per sack. **The Seed-Market.**—Linsed is in good request, at very full prices. There is more doing in cakes, as the extreme rates paid last week. Other articles steady.

Linsed.—English, sowing, 54s to 58s; Baltic, crushing, 45s to 50s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 44s to 48s; hempseed, 37s to 41s per quarter. Clover-seed, 9s to 12s per cwt. Brown mustard seed, 7s to 9s; white ditto, 7s to 10s. Tares, 4s 6d to 5s per bushel. English rape-seed, now, 22s to 24s per cwt; of an excellent quality, 23s to 24s per cwt; ditto, foreign, 18s 10s to 21s 5s per ton. Rape cakes, 4s 1s to 4s 5s per ton. Canary, 3s 4s to 4s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolises are from 6½d to 7d; of household ditto, 5d to 6d per lb loaf.

Imported Family Average.—Wheat, 41s 2d; barley, 30s 0d; oats, 18s 5d; rye, 30s 11d; beans, 35s 5d; peas, 32s 8d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 40s 0d; barley, 30s 1d; oats, 18s 4d; rye, 27s 9d; beans, 35s 3d; peas, 32s 7d.

Duties.—Wheat, 1s; barley, 1s; oats, 1s; rye, 1s; beans, 1s; peas, 1s.

Doings.—Owing to the probable reduction in the duties, a large speculative business has been doing, in our market this week, and prices have had an upward tendency. Common sound consols cannot now be purchased under 10½d to 10¾d per lb. Up to Saturday last, duty was paid on 26,688,168 lbs, against 25,727,704 lbs in 1851.

Sugar.—West India sugar has moved off slowly, at about previous quotations; but Bengal has given way 6d to 1s per cwt. Refined goods are dull in sale, at from 43s 6d to 47s per cwt. In a casual, next to nothing doing. The total clearances to the 4th inst were 8,830,106 cwt against 5,281,990 ditto in 1851.

Coffee.—The demand for nearly all kinds has been somewhat inactive. In the quotations, however, very little change has taken place. Good ordinary native Ceylon has sold at from 46s to 47s per cwt.

Rice.—About 8000 bags Bengal have sold, at an advance of 3d per cwt. The market is very quiet.

Provisions.—There is more doing in Irish butter, at an advance in the quotations of from 2s to 3s per cwt. Foreign parcels have declined 4s, and English qualities are lower to purchase. Fine weekly Dorset, 9s to 10s per cwt; fresh, 9s to 12s per dozen lbs. Prime Irish bacon is 2s dearer. Other kinds command very little attention. Lard is dearer. Hams come from firm; but beef and pork are offering on lower terms.

Yulio.—Our market is less active, owing to the heavy stock on hand—upwards of 50,000 casks. P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 47s to 47s 5d, with buyers at the same quotations. Town tallow, 47s per cwt, neat tallow, 48s per cwt, with buyers at the same quotations.

Oils.—For home consumption, as well as for export, there is rather more business doing, and prices are well supported. Linsed, 29s to 29s 6d per cwt.

Spirits.—All kinds of rum move off freely, and the currencies have an upward tendency. Proof lowlands, 1s 7d to 1s 8d; East India, 1s 7d to 1s 8d; and Havana, 1s 6d per gallon. The brandy market is brisk, and prices continue firm. British-made spirits arrive. Geneva is selling at from 2s 4d to 2s 6d per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, 2s 15s to 4s 0s; clover ditto, 2s 15s to 2s 50s; and straw, 1s 5s to 1s 12s per load.

Potatoes.—The general quality of the supplies being inferior, selected samples are now worth 14s per ton, with a steady demand.

Hops (Friday).—Several parcels of hops have changed hands this week on speculation, whilst the demand for consumption is steady, as follows:—Sussex pockets, 90s to 105s; Weald of Kent, 90s to 105s; Mid and East Kent, 95s to 155s per cwt.

Cattle (Friday).—Carr's Hartsley, 15s 6d; Tanfield Moor, 14s 9d; Brown, 14s 3d; Gosforth, 15s; Eden Main, 16s; Helton, 16s 9d; Haswell, 17s; Lambton, 16s 6d; Blewitt's, 16s 9d; Hough Hall, 15s 9d; Teas, 16s 9d per ton.

Smithfield (Friday).—There were several prime beasts on sale here to-day, fit for Christmas consumption; but the general quality of the supply was by no means first-rate. Most breeds were in improved request, and a good clearance was effected, at the extreme rates of Monday last. We had a steady inquiry for prime Down sheep, at fully last week's currency; but last week's stock was very low in sale, at barely last rates. Calves—the supply of which was on the increase—moved off heavily, at a reduction in the quotations of from 2d to 4d per lb. The pork trade was in a very sluggish state. In prices, however, no change took place. Mince cures were very dull, at from 21d to 21s 10s each, including their small calf.

For 5th to sink the offals:—Coarse and inferior beans, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; second quality ditto, 2s 6d to 3s 0d; prime large oxen, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 4d to 3s 10d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; second quality ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; prime South Downs, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; large coarse calves, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; prime small ditto, 3s 6d to 4s 0d; large hogs, 2s 8d to 3s 6d; neat small pork, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; sucking calves, 19s to 22s; and quarter old pigs, 16s to 21s each. Total supplies: beasts, 61; cows, 120; sheep 4400; calves, 510; pigs, 300. Foreign: beasts, 90; sheep, 750; calves, 141.

Neutrage and Leadenhall (Friday).—The supplies being very extensive, the general demand ruled heavy, at barely stationary prices:—

For 5th to sink the offals:—Inferior beef, 2s 0d to 2s 2d; middling ditto, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; prime large ditto, 2s 6d to 3s 0d; prime small ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; large pork, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; inferior mutton, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; middling ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime ditto, 3s 4d to 4s 0d; veal, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; small pork, 3s 2d to 3s 4d.

ROBERT HENDERSON.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, DEC. 7.

OFFICE OF ORDINANCE, DEC. 7.

Royal Regiment of Artillery: Brevet Major T A Shone to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Palmer; See Capt R H Crofton to be Captain, vice Shone; First Lieut G Barstow to be Second Captain, vice Crofton; See Lieut H K Porter to be First Lieutenant, vice Barstow.

BANKRUPTS.

J R OATES, Finch-lane, tailor. W H SURKIDGE, late of Rose and Crown-yard, and Lawrence-street, Chelsea; afterwards of Horse-wood, horse dealer. W BACON, Brentwood, draper. E GEEAR, Bradley-terrace, Wandsworth-road, and Long-acre, wax and tallow chandler. D SMITH, Preston, Lancashire, seed merchant. R BELL and CAMPBELL, Liverpool, merchants.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATION.

J HINLOP, Leith, timber merchant.

FRIDAY, DEC. 10.

WAR-OFFICE, DEC. 10.

1st Dragoon Guards: Captain J A Digby to be Captain, vice Horne. 10th Dragoon Guards: Cornet G Webster to be Lieut, vice the Hon A A Ansell. 12th Light Dragoons: Captain G Horne to be Captain, vice Digby; Assistant-Surgeon C F Flood, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice George.

18th Foot: Ensign T H Smith to be Lieut, vice Suckling; Ensign J W Meurant to be Ensign, vice Smith. 24th: Ensign J H Armit to be Ensign, vice Fery. 29th: Lieut H G Colvill to be Capt, vice Murchison. 31st: Ensign G F Herbert to be Lieut, vice Bythelme. Lieut P Primrose to be Lieut, vice Ingles. 68th: Lieut D Dunn to be Capt, vice Carmichael; Ensign E Macdon to be Lieut, vice Dunn; Cadet C G Harrison to be Ensign, vice Marcon. 70th: Cadet A J Fremantle to be Ensign, vice Watson. 72nd: Lieut W H Elliot to be Lieut, vice Bump. Assistant-Surgeon G H Burroughs to be Surgeon, vice Hornblow, M.D., to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Home. 75th: Ensign O L Parnis to be Lieut, vice Hardy; Cadet W C Justice to be Ensign, vice Friaux. 77th: Lieut G Cary to be Captain, vice Brevet Major Tomkins; Ensign C H France to be Lieut, vice Cary; Cadet A Lempiere to be Ensign, vice France. 78th: Lieut T Gully to be Lieut, vice Smith. 85th: Ensign E O Dering to be Lieut, vice H. sec. 92nd: Ensign A Parsons to be Lieut, vice Mann. 94th: Lieut W H Ingles to be Lieut, vice Primrose. 2nd reg. India Regiment.—Ensign R J G Grant to be Lieut, vice Gibbins; E D Cockell to be Ensign, vice Grant.

Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment.—Lieut W H Humphreys to be Lieutenant, vice Elliot. HOSPITAL STAFF.—Assistant Surgeon R V George, M.D., to be Assistant Surgeon to the Forces, vice Flood; Assistant Surgeon A D Home to be Assistant Surgeon to the Forces, vice George.

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, Oxford-
street, under the management of Mr CHARLES KEAN.—
LAST FOUR PERFORMANCES of Mr BARTLEY previous to his
final retirement from the Stage. On MONDAY, DEC 13th, and
Thursday, 16th, he will perform Dogberry, in Much Ado about
Nothing; and Captain Corcoran, in Charles II. On Wednesday, 15th,
Faust, in The Merry Wives of Windsor; and on Saturday, 18th
Dec, Falstaff, in Henry IV (part I), being his FAREWELL BENEFIT.
Under the patronage of her Majesty and H R H Prince Albert, and
final retirement from the Stage.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, Oxford-
street.—Under the management of Mr CHARLES KEAN.—
The CORBIAN BROTHERS will be performed on TUESDAY, the
14th, and FRIDAY, the 17th, after Anne Blake; to conclude with Mr
Wright in the Spitalfields Weaver.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager, Mr W BATTY.—The greatest
Novelty of the present day is UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, to be witnessed
Nightly at this house.—On MONDAY, DEC 12, and During the
Week, the Entertainment will commence with the superior Spectacle
of UNCLE TOM'S CABIN; to be followed by Unparalleled Feats,
both Equestrian and Gymnastic, in BATTY'S SCENES of the ARENA,
with M. and M. Lalande, and the wonderful Brothers Seligman,
from the Cirque Olympique, Paris; to conclude with the highly-amusing
Farce of the DEVIL TO PAY.—Stage Manager, Mr W West.—Box
office open daily from Eleven to Four.—In consequence of the
crowded state of the theatre, Mr Batty begs to inform his patrons
that no one can be kept after the termination of the first act.

MR. GEORGE GENGE respectfully an-
nounces that his CONCERT and BALL will take place at the
LONDON TAVERN, on THURSDAY, the 30th DECEMBER. The
Concert, with Mr Farquharson Smith as Conductor, commences at
Eight o'clock. The Ball, at Adams's Rooms, will be
attended. Master of the Ceremonies, Mr Frampton.—Tickets, 5s each,
to be obtained of Mr GEORGE Peckham-grove; or of Mr BATTY, at the
London Tavern. Supper will be provided at One o'clock.
Peckham-grove, November 27, 1852.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S ASCENT of MONT
BLANC, every evening at Eight o'clock. Stalls, 3s, which
can be secured at the box-office, every day from Eleven till Four;
Avenue, 3s. 1s. MORNING PERFORMANCE every
SATURDAY, at Three o'clock.—EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.

THE GOLD FIELDS of AUSTRALIA.
This New MOVING PANORAMA, painted from Sketches made
upon the Spot, by J S FROST, member of the New Society of
Painters in Water-Colours, is EXHIBITED DAILY, at 309,
Regent-street, (next the Polytechnic). Among the principal
Scenes are: Plymouth Sound—Madras—Cape of Good Hope—South
Sea Whales Flaking—Melbourne—Geelong—The Road to the Digging-
Gold Alexander—Sydney—The Blue Mountains—Summer-hill Creek
—Ophir—Encampment of Gold Diggers by Moonlight. The Descriptive
Lecture is given by Mr Frost.—Admission, 1s; Central Seats, 2s;
Gallery, 6d. At Three and Eight o'clock.

LIFE of WELLINGTON.—WALMER
CASTLE and the DUKE'S CHAMBER is exhibited
immediately preceding the DIORAMA of the WELLINGTON CAM-
PAIGN, with the additional Pictures—The Lying in State, Funeral
Procession, and Interior of St. Paul's. Afternoons, Three o'clock;
Evenings, Eight o'clock. Admission, 1s; Stalls, 3s 6d; Reserved
Seats, 3s.—ROYAL GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.—HANOVER-
SQUARE-ROOMS.—Mr G W STONE has the honour to
announce that his first series of EXPERIMENTS since his return
from America will take place at the above Rooms, on the evenings of
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21st; Wednesday, 22nd; Thursday, 23rd;
and Friday, the 24th.—Doors open at Half-past seven; to commence
at Eight o'clock. Reserved seats, 3s; back ditto, 1s.

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's
Park, are OPEN DAILY. The first living specimen of
CHOIROPOFOTUS ever seen in Europe is now added to the Collec-
tion. All visitors are admitted to Mr Gould's collection of Hum-
ming Birds without extra charge. Admission, 1s; Mondays, 6d.

CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL,
West Strand.
PRESIDENT—The Marquis of Salisbury, K.G.
TREASURER—The Dean of Manchester and A M Drummond, Esq.
The Committee earnestly solicit the aid of the public, who are
kindly requested to contribute to the fund for the purchase of
deceased benefactors, and to which there have annually been admitted
from 18,000 to 20,000 sick and disabled poor, including upwards of
2000 cases of accident, many of which, but for such an asylum, might
have perished.

Subscriptions are thankfully received by the Committee and Secre-
tary at the Hospital, and by Messrs Drummond, 49, Charing-cross;
Messrs Coutts, 50, Strand; Messrs Hearn, 37, Fleet-street; and through
all the principal bankers. JOHN ROBERTSON, Hon. Sec.

MR. WILLIAM BROOKES, PATENT
AGENT, Radnor Chambers, 73, Chancery-lane, London.—
Provisional Protection and Patents procured for the United Kingdom;
also, Patents for America, France, and generally for all parts of the
Continent. Designs Registered.—N.B. Mr Brookes having, for up-
wards of 16 years, been constantly engaged in all matters relating to
Patent property, can render material assistance to all persons inter-
ested therein.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.
WANTED A well-educated YOUTH, about sixteen years of age,
as APPRENTICE to the BOOKSELLING, STATIONERY, and
PRINTING Business.—Address: Mr. BURBIDGE, Bookseller, Clifton.
£35,000 to be advanced in sums of from
£100 and upwards, by a respectable solicitor, on
real or personal security. The highest references given, if required.—
Apply by letter, in the first instance, JOHN BOLTON, Esq., care of Mr.
Kerr, law-stationer, Chichester-terrace, Chancery-lane, Holborn.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—A genuine
AUTOGRAPH LETTER of the late P M the Duke of Wellington,
written closely on two sides, to be DEDICATED to the letter will be
produced, and proved that it is the original handwriting of the late
Duke, before a purchase is made.—Apply to Mr W THRELKEL, Wis-
bech, Isle of Ely.

PATENT INVENTION for SALE for
HATCHING and REARING POULTRY and GAME at all Sea-
sons.—The Apparatus has been thoroughly tested, is perfectly prac-
ticable, is capable of hatching twice the number of eggs in one-fourth of
the cost of any incubator yet discovered, and can be used in any room
without additional buildings. A person of energy, at a slight outlay,
may realize a large income. This highly useful and important inven-
tion is worthy of notice from the means it affords of furnishing a com-
plete and healthy food for the whole human family. The expense of a complete
Apparatus does not amount to more than 47s, to contain upwards of
100 eggs. Terms may be known, and the Apparatus seen, on apply-
ing to Messrs BARLOW and Co, Patent Agents, 89, Chancery-lane.

CHAMPAGNE, FINEST IMPORTED
1st Quality, 6s per dozen
2nd Quality, 5s per dozen
3rd Quality, 4s per dozen
Choice of Ruinart's, Moët's, or Giesler's Brands, at
FINDLATER, MACKIE, and Co's, Wine and Spirit Merchants,
1, Upper Wellington-street, Strand.

THE ROYAL TURKISH TOWELS, under
the patronage of her Majesty the Queen, which received a
Prize Medal at the Great Exhibition.—The Brown Lines combine the
advantage of a flesh-brush with the qualities most desirable in a
towel. The White Cotton is the softest towel ever made, and absorbs
moisture without the necessity of using friction. To be had of all
respectable Linendrapers.

INDIA SHAWLS.—WANTED to PUR-
CHASE, India Shawls, Delhi Scarfs, Indian Jewellery, Gold Em-
broidered and China Shawls; or parties desirous of EXCHANGING
such articles for Household Linen, Silks or Shawls, will find them-
selves liberally treated. Apply at HOWES and HART'S INDIA
WAREHOUSE, 60, Fleet-street, where a splendid variety of India,
French, Paisley, and new Winter Shawls are at present on sale, at
the lowest cash prices.

GREAT SALE of FRENCH MERINOS,
SILKS, and VARIOUS FANCY DRESSES. All New Goods,
and at least one-third their value. N.B. For the convenience of
ladies in the country patterns for inspection, postage free.—Address
Messrs BECK and BERRALL, the WEE-HIVE, 63 and 64, EDGE-
WARE-ROAD.

CHEEK'S ITALIAN SILK UMBRELLAS
are superseding every other description for elegance and dura-
bility; are made on the premises, under Mr Cheek's immediate in-
spection, and the silk warranted superior to every other material.
1s and 2s.—Golden Parrot, 132, Oxford-street.—N.B. Ladies' silk,
6s; alpaca, 8s; gingham, 2s; and carriage-umbrellas, 6s.

AMERICAN CLOCK WAREHOUSE, cele-
brated for the large assortment of these superior CLOCKS,
Imported directly from our old-established Factory, and warranted to
keep correct time. Prices for Day Clocks, from 15s to 18s; Eight-
day, 30s to 40s. Also, every variety of American ware, by HOOVER
and CO, 545 and 516, NEW OXFORD-STREET.

PRICES DISTILLED PALM CANDLES,
12 lbs weight and the box for 9s, can now be had from all
druggists.

Minutes of evidence taken before the Select Committee on the West
Coast of Africa; Lord Stanley, Chairman.—
Query, 1568. Is it the fact that the Slave-trade has decreased in pro-
portion as the trade in palm oil has increased? Mr Clerke: Yes, it is.
Query, 1569. What policy would you recommend, from your obser-
vation and experience on the coast, as best calculated to promote civi-
lization in Africa, and put down the Slave-trade?—Captain Bailey:
It would be best to increase the legitimate trade in palm oil.
See "Bine Book," August 5, 1844, pages 89 and 103; and for account
of the manufacture see "Exhibition Jury Report," vol 6d, page 622;
and see pages 604, 630, and 639.
BELMONT, Vauxhall, Surrey.

NEW BOOKS, &c.

ON SATURDAY, JAN 1, 1853,
Will be commenced the publication

THE UNIVERSAL LIBRARY

OF THE
BEST WORKS OF THE BEST AUTHORS OF ALL NATIONS,
in all Departments of Literature;
Beautifully and uniformly Printed in Royal 8vo, with two or more
first-class Illustrations to each Number, and a handsome Cover.
In adding to the number of cheap popular Libraries now in course
of publication, it is necessary briefly to describe the characteristic fea-
tures of the present undertaking. These may be stated as
1. The Standard Excellence of the Works selected.
2. The Variety and Number of Subjects and Authors.
3. The Excellence of the Type, the Printing, and the Paper.
4. The Beauty of the Illustrations.
5. The Cheapness.
6. The Convenience of the Mode of Publication.
1. THE STANDARD EXCELLENCE OF THE WORKS SELECTED.—
No work will be included in this Library which has not already so
completely gained universal approbation as to have become an in-
dispensable part of the world's literature; such works as ought to be
found in every public library, and which the present undertaking will
place within the reach of the inmates of every house where the En-
glish language is spoken.

2. THE VARIETY AND NUMBER OF SUBJECTS AND AUTHORS.—
The Library will embrace works in
I.—HISTORY and BIOGRAPHY IV.—FICTION
II.—VOYAGES and TRAVELS V.—E-SAYS and CRITICISM
III.—POETRY VI.—MISCELLANEOUS WORKS

The authors from whose works selections will be made, will include
the best writers of all countries, as the following selection from the
list will show:—

ENGLISH.	SHAKESPEARE	SPANISH AND PORTU-
Addison	Shakespeare	GUERRA.
Alison	Steele	Camens
Anon	Thompson, &c.	Carvantes
Baillie		Lope de Vega
Bentham		Quevedo, &c.
Burns	FRENCH.	
Chaucer	Béranger	SWEDISH.
Cobb	La Fontaine	Carlen, &c.
Collins	Molière	Bremers
Crabbe	Montaigne	Carlen, &c.
Dryden	Racine	GERMAN.
Goldsmith	Ricciotti	Foote
Gray	Voltaire	Goehe
Isaac Walton	Verot, &c.	Schiller
Johnson	ITALIAN.	Wieland, &c.
Kirk White	Aldo	AMERICAN.
Milton	Ariosto	Bryant
Pope	Dante	Child
Robertson	Macchiavelli	Emerson
Scott	Marco Polo	Irving
	Petrarch, &c.	Sedgwick, &c.

With a varied selection of works from the Greek and Roman Classics
and from Oriental writers. The works chosen from the writers enu-
merated will be printed from the best texts, and the translations from
foreign authors will be made with accuracy and spirit. Original Notes
will be added wherever they are considered necessary.

3. THE EXCELLENCE OF THE TYPE, THE PRINTING, AND THE PAPER.—
The work will be printed in a clear readable type, in double
columns, on superior paper, made expressly for this Library.

4. THE BEAUTY OF THE ILLUSTRATIONS.—Each Number will con-
tain two or more highly-finished Engravings; consisting either of Por-
traits of the Authors, or representations of scenes forming the subject of
the works. The preparation of these engravings has been entrusted to
the most eminent artists, among whom may be mentioned Dog-
son, Duncan, Gilbert, Harvey, &c.

5. THE CHEAPNESS.—As a general rule, each number will con-
tain, in addition to the engravings, about 112 pages of letter-press,
and the price will be One Shilling. As, however, it is intended that
each number shall be complete in itself, the price will occasionally vary
according to the size of the work, but the charge will be at the
above rate of 112 large octavo pages for one shilling.

6.—THE CONVENIENCE OF THE MODE OF PUBLICATION.—No
Number of this Library will be issued which does not contain one or
more perfect works, so that the purchaser of one number will be under
no obligation or necessity to continue the series. When it is found
convenient to include more than one work in one number, the numbers
thus embraced, will be similar in character. The numbers will be
issued on the 1st and 15th of each month, and the subjects specified in
paragraph 3 will follow each other in succession. As soon as a suf-
ficient number of works on one subject are issued, they will be collected
and published in volumes; but, for the convenience of those who
prefer to purchase the numbers, covers for the volumes will be sold at
such a price that the cost in both cases will be the same.

ON JANUARY 1st, 1853,
Six numbers will be issued, embracing works in all the above specified
departments of literature; namely:

- 1.—SCOTT'S "LADY OF THE LAKE" and "LAY OF THE LAST MINSTREL."
- 2.—GOLDSMITH'S "VICAR OF WAKEFIELD" and SAINTINE'S "PICCOLA."
- 3.—ANON'S "VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD."
- 4.—ISAAC WALTON'S "LIVES OF DONNE, WOTTON, HERBERT, HOOKER, and SANDERSON."
- 5.—ALISON'S "ESSAYS ON TASTE."
- 6.—STERNE'S "TRISTRAM SHANDY."

This presentation at the outset of this important series of volumes,
a specimen of each of the departments of literature which they will
embrace.

London: INGRAM, COOKE, and Co, 327, Strand.

INGRAM, COOKE, and Co's New ILLU-
STRATED CATALOGUE, demy 8vo, with numerous beautiful
Engravings from various works, including a selection from the Gift-
books of the Season, is now ready, and can be sent to any part of the
kingdom on receipt of four postage stamps.

NEW BOOK FOR CHRISTMAS.
In One Volume large folio.
A HOLIDAY-BOOK for CHRISTMAS and the NEW
YEAR. Containing Tales, Music, Poetry, Pictures, &c. &c. Specially
adapted to the season. Profusely and superbly illustrated, in elegant
binding, gilt edges, 21.
London: INGRAM, COOKE, and Co, 327, Strand.

Now ready, price 1s.
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON
ALMANACK FOR 1853.
Being the Ninth annual issue of this publication, with splendid EN-
GRAVINGS, by B FOSTER, Esq, and other eminent Artists. The
Astronomical Department by JAMES GLAISHER, Esq, F.R.S., and
of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. The Notes of the Month by
Mrs ALARIC A. WATTS.
London: Published by WILLIAM LITTLE, 156, Strand.
* * * Country orders supplied for cash only.

This day is published, Second Edition, 2 vols, crown 8vo, 12s, cloth.
QUEECHY. By ELIZABETH
WETHERELL, Author of "The Wide World."
London: JAMES NISBET and Co, 21, Berners-street.

This day is published, Second Edition, 2 vols, crown 8vo, 12s, cloth.
THE TWO VOCATIONS; or, The Sisters
of Mercy at Home. A Tale. By the Author of "Tales and
Sketches of the Life in Different Lands and Ages."
London: JAMES NISBET and Co, 21, Berners-street.

This day is published, Imperial 32mo, 1s 6d, cloth.
TRUE TALES for SPARE HOURS.
London: JAMES NISBET and Co, 21, Berners-street.

This day is published, 6s, 6d, cloth.
THE FADED HOPE: a Memoir of her Son.
By Mrs SIGOURNEY.
London: JAMES NISBET and Co, 21, Berners-street.

This day is published, 8vo, 12s, crown 8vo, 8s, cloth.
THE ROYAL PREACHER: Lectures on
Ecclesiastes. By the Rev James HAMILTON, D.D.
London: JAMES NISBET and Co, 21, Berners-street.

Just published, price 2s, 8vo, sewed.
PRINCIPLE is POLICY; or the British Nation
versus Statescraft and Priestcraft. Is a Letter to the Duke of
Argyle. By a WESTMINSTER ELECTOR.
London: JAMES NISBET and Co, 21, Berners-street.

MAUND'S BOTANIC GARDEN and
FRUITIST, with beautifully-coloured Plates. Large, reduced
to 1s. Number 24 just out.

ELEGANT PRESENT.
Now ready, small 4to, handsomely bound in cloth, gilt edges,
price 15s.

THE POETS of the WOODS. Twelve Pic-
tures of English Song-Birds. Executed in colours, in the
highest style of Lithography, from Drawings by J WOOD; with
Poetical Descriptions selected from the best and choicest of our
Poets.
London: THOMAS BOSWORTH, 215, Regent-street.

APPROPRIATE LITERARY PRESENT.
Just published, tastefully bound in cloth, price 3s.

SPIRITS OF THE PAST.
By NICHOLAS MICHELL, author of "Ruins of Many Lands," &c.
"It has evoked, with great success, the illustrious dead of all ages,
gliding from epoch to epoch, and from character to character. The
work has singular variety, fascinating grace, and thrilling power."—
Weekly Chronicle.

"The character of Napoleon is most ably drawn."—Church and
State Gazette.
"Full of interest and valuable information."—Oxford Chronicle.
London: WILLIAM TEGG and Co, Queen-street, Cheap-side.

THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
Third Edition, price 2s 6d, 240 pages, illustrated.

ORIGINAL TALES; or, True Stories for
Children. By a LADY.
"A book to make a child's heart leap within him."
"We hardly know a better present."
"The best tales for children ever published."
See Athenaeum, Patriot, Christian Times, and other Reviews.
WARD and Co, 37, Paternoster-row; and of all booksellers.

NEW BOOKS, &c.

NEW SPORTING NEWSPAPER.

On the 1st of January will be published, price sixpence, to be con-
tinued weekly, the First Number of
THE FIELD;
Or, Country Gentleman's Newspaper. With occasional illus-
trations; devoted especially to
Hunting, Shooting, Fishing, Yachting, and Archery.
Racing, Coursing, Cricketing, and Amusements.
Agricultural, and health-giving pursuits generally. With a Com-
prehensive Summary of the Week's News; Law and Police Reports;
Lists of Markets; Theatricals; Fashionable Intelligence; Reviews of
Books; Veterinary Information, &c.
Temporary Office for Advertisements and Communications to the
Editor, No 5, Red-Lion-passade, Red-Lion-court, Fleet-street.

BOHN'S STANDARD LIBRARY FOR DECEMBER.
GUIZOT'S HISTORY of REPRESENTA-
TIVE GOVERNMENT, translated from the French by A R
SCOBLE. With Index. Post 8vo, cloth, price 3s 6d.
HENRY G BOHN, 4, 5, and 6, York-street, Covent-garden.

BOHN'S CLASSICAL LIBRARY FOR DECEMBER.
SALLUST, FLORUS, and VELLEIUS
PATERCULUS, literally translated, with copious Notes, Bio-
graphical Notices, and Index. By the Rev J S WATSON, M.A. Post
8vo, cloth, price 3s.
HENRY G BOHN, 4, 5, and 6, York-street, Covent-garden.

BOHN'S ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY FOR DECEMBER.
LIFE of WELLINGTON, by an OLD
SOLDIER. Compiled from the materials of Maxwell, and con-
taining an eminent Author's witness of the events of the Peninsular War.
Published with eighteen highly-finished Line Engravings on Steel, by
the best Artists. Post 8vo, price 5s.
HENRY G BOHN, 4, 5, and 6, York-street, Covent-garden.

THE WIDE, WIDE WORLD. By ELIZA-
BETH WETHERELL. Complete in one vol, post 8vo (uniform
with the Standard Library). Gilt edges. Price 3s 6d.
HENRY G BOHN, 4, 5, and 6, York-street, Covent-garden.

DECEMBER 7th.—TEN POEMS.
Blank Verse, 7700 Lines.
1. Messiah 770 6. Fear and Hope .. 770
2. Divine Control .. 770 7. Delusion and No Delusion 770
3. Death 770 8. Fear and Love .. 770
4. Divine Joy 770 9. Quarrel 770
5. Dualist 770 10. Mutation 770

By HENRY RIDLEY.
Blue Cloth.—Top Edges gilt.
Single Copy 10s. Six Copies £10s. Twelve Copies £25.
North Side Islington-green, London.
Office hours, ten to four o'clock.

LIBRARY EDITION and NEW VOLUME OF
MERLE D'AUBIGNÉ'S REFORMATION.
In the press, a Library Edition of

MERLE D'AUBIGNÉ'S HISTORY of the
REFORMATION, Vols I., II., and III., in demy 8vo, cloth,
being the Translation in the preface to which Mr Merle d'Aubigné says:
"I have revised the Translation line by line, and word by word;
and I have restored the sense wherever I did not find it clearly
rendered. It is the only one which I have corrected."
Vol I., price 10s 6d, on 15th December; Vol II., 10s 6d, on 15th
January; and Vol III., 12s, on 31st January.
These volumes will be printed uniformly with the Fourth Volume
already published by Oliver and Boyd at 12s, and now on sale; and
with the Fifth Volume, 12s (Reformation in England), shortly to be
published by them.
Edinburgh: OLIVER and BOYD. London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

Second Thousand. Price 6d.
THE CONFESSORAL: Our Lord's Teach-
ing and his Apostles' Practices: with an Examination of certain
Passages in the Book of Common Prayer. By the Rev S MINTON,
M.A. Incumbent of St Giles', Liverpool. Author of "Remains Doctrines
of Intention," "Two Unanswered Letters to Dr Cahill," "Exposure
of the Incompleteness, Fictions, and Fallacies of Dr Newman's
Lectures at Birmingham," "Popular Lectures on Unitarianism," &c.
London: SELLERS, Fleet-street and Hanover-street.

NEW FRENCH BOOK for SCHOOLS.
Price 1s 6d, beautifully illustrated.
HISTOIRES pour les ENFANS. By
Madame CHATAUD DE LATOUR. These tales were pre-
pared for the children of M Guizot, by their relative.—See the Athe-
neum, and other reviews.
London: NISBET and Co, Berners-street.

THE CHURCH of ENGLAND MAGAZINE
for DECEMBER, price 8d, contains, with numerous other En-
gravings, a Plate of the Rev Canon Selwyn by Rev. Ed. Skipton,
John Butt, F. G. Simpson, W. Small, T. W. Thompson, &c. Missionary
Records; Opening the Crystal Palace on the Lord's Day; Arcular
Confession; Sketches by the Rev D. Kelly; Religious Writers of
Spain, by Miss Stodart; Deaths of eminent Christians, by Rev. H.
Clissold; Christmas; Natural History; the Cabinet; Poetry, Miscel-
laneous, and Juvenile Reading, &c. &c.
J. HUGHES, Ave-Maria-lane, London.

THE SPORTING MAGAZINE,
DECEMBER.—Contents: "The Thorn," by E Hacker, after
W Buxton; and "Mortally Wounded," by J Scott, after Cooper.
The Racing Season, by Craven; the Thorn, by Craven; My Uncle
Scribble, by John Nokes; the Thorn, by Craven; the Thorn, by Craven;
Hunting in Brittany, by Gellie; Ernest Atherley, by Lord W Linnor;
The Festival of Diana, by Cecil; Baby's Note-book; Mortally Wounded,
by Oxonian; Literature; Public Amusements; Notes of the Month;
State of the Odds, &c.; Turf Register. Price 2s 6d.
ROBERTSON and TUXFORD, 246, Strand; and PITTMAN, Warwick-
square.

THE LADIES' COMPANION for DECEM-
BER, beautifully illustrated, contains:—A Negro Story; by
William Howitt. Madame de Sévigné; by Maria Morris. Durkheim;
by Mrs Grenville Murray. Chains and Bracelets; by Mrs White.
My Cousin. Poems by the Lady E S Worley, Grace Greenwood, Mrs
Abdy, W O Bennett, &c. The Child's Country, by 2 O'Hara. The
Garden. Goodbye from Paris. New Books. The Work-table; by
Alphonse. Costume, coloured, &c. Price 1s.—ROBERTSON and
TUXFORD, 246, Strand.

THE FARMERS' MAGAZINE, DECEM-
BER. Contents:—Mr W Vaughan's Hereford Cow and Mr
Bones' Dugli O'Rourke. Cultivation of Oats; by T Rowlandson.
Liquid Manure; by C W Johnson. Homesteads and Farms. Mr J
Warburton's Prize Farm. Benefit of Lectures to Farmers. Agricul-
tural Biography. London Farmers' Club. The Flax of Ireland.
Crops not Cultivated. Agricultural Experiments. Agricultural Dis-
tricts of England. New Cold Pile Cure. Agriculture and the Bible.
Labour and the Poor. Our Friend, the Potato. Royal Societies of
England and Ireland. Implement Association. The Rural Population.
Animal Instinct. Agricultural Census. Farming near the
Gold Fields. Potato Disease and its Cure. Guano and the Rot. Law
of Fictitious. Horticulture, Meteorology, Reports, Fairs, &c. Corn
and Cattle.—Price 2s.—ROBERTSON and TUXFORD, 246,
Strand, London.

The New Volume of
THE FAMILY ECONOMIST (Vol. V.) is
just published, containing 230 pages of interesting and most
useful information on almost every department of Domestic Economy.
Price 1s 6d; half cloth, 1s, paper cover. Vols I to IV may always be
had at 1s 6d to 1s each; or in two handsome Double Volumes, extra
cloth, price 3s each.
London: GROOMBRIDGE and SONS, Paternoster-row. Sold by all
Booksellers.

Post 8vo, cloth, 16s.
THE HUMAN BODY, and its CONNEXION
with MAN, ILLUSTRATED by the PRINCIPAL ORGANS.
By JAMES JOHN GARTH WILKINSON, M.R.C.S.E.
"For depth, originality, and vigour, we incline to pronounce this
volume the book of the season."—Westminster Review.
London: CHAPMAN and HALL, 193, Piccadilly.

DEDICATED, by PERMISSION, to the EARL of CARLISLE.
Just published, price 7s, strongly bound.

A DICTIONARY of DOMESTIC MEDI-
CINE and HOUSEHOLD SURGERY. By SPENCER
THOMSON, M.D. L.R.C.S., Edinburgh. Illustrated with 120 Engra-
vings on Wood.
London: GROOMBRIDGE and SONS. Sold by all Booksellers.

Just Published, 8vo, price 1s.
ON the POISON of the COBRA DI CA-
PELLO. By JOHN COCKLE, A.M., M.D. F.R.S.E.
London: S HIGGLEY and SONS, 31, Fleet-street.

Just published, Second Edition, revised, 8s.
THE STOMACH and its DIFFICULTIES.
By Sir JAMES KYRE, M.D., Edinburgh, Licentiate of the
Royal College of Physicians of London, Consulting Physician to the
St George's and St James's Dispensary.
"The Stomach and its Difficulties" requires to be extensively read."
—Lancet, April, 1852.
"This is a capital, clear, common-sense book; which, unfortu-
nately, is not always applicable to the works of medical writers."—
Naval and Military Gazette, Feb, 1853.
JOHN CHURCHILL, Prince-street, Leicester-square.

FALLACIES of the FACULTY; with the
CHRONO-THERMAL SYSTEM of MEDICINE. By Dr
DICKSON.
"The day is not distant when the Chrono-Thermal system will be
universally received. The bones of Samuel Dickson may first lie
mouldering in the dust, and his spirit rest with God who gave it; but
truth will at last triumph, and posterity will render to his memory the
merit which is his due."
—Also, by Dr DICKSON,
THE FORBIDDEN BOOK.
SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co, Stationers'-court; and all booksellers.

Post-free, 1s 6d.
KINESIPATHY briefly EXPLAINED.
By HUGH DOHERTY. Rheumatic and Nervous Affections,
Dyspepsia and Disease of the Liver, Spinal Curvature, Defective Cir-
culation and Secretion, Palpitations, Eruptions, Tumours, and Chronic
ailments generally, are now cured by Medical Gymnastics and
simple Hygienic treatment.—54, Great Marlborough-street, Regent-
street.

NEW MUSIC, &c.